

Doubts About Autonomy Amid Micronesia's Palms

Long Reliance on U.S. Has Failed to Prepare Pacific Islanders for Limited Self-Government

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

MOEN, Truk Islands — A few years back the Municipal Assembly banned all alcohol sales on this rugged island in the Western Pacific.

Prohibition has worked about as well as it did in the United States 60 years ago. Now people break the law to drink.

Moen's police chief decided he would not even pretend to enforce the rules. His defiance so upset Mayor Fichta Bossy, that he opened his own jail for liquor violators. Unfortunately for the mayor, Truk state officials closed down his operation for sanitation-code infractions.

This might be dismissed as mere comedy were it not for the seriousness of alcohol abuse, not only in Truk but throughout the 2,000 islands in the vast Pacific chain known as Micronesia. From the highest official on down, Micronesians list drinking as one of their most debilitating social problems and the chief cause of nearly all violent crime.

Trukese say that Moen's liquor ban has cleared the streets of many drunks prone to knife fights. But it has also created a new category of lawlessness and has basically failed, they say.

Some people then add as a postscript: just like so many other ideas borrowed from the United States.

Having spent the last 38 years as a U.S. Trust Territory, Micronesia is now an assortment of young governments looking for limited political autonomy. The transition process has been arduous, often bogged down in disputes with Washington over the conditions for home rule.

But even if the wrangling vanished overnight, Micronesians agree, with little dissent, that long U.S. rule has failed to prepare them to stand on their own. It is not just that they have come to expect the U.S. aid, which is more than \$110 million a year for about 135,000 people. They are no longer able to survive without it.

Stories are similar on most of the 100 or so inhabited islands. Planned fisheries somehow never open. Copra mills open, but quickly close. Chicken-raising projects fail because necessary feed cannot be flown in on time.

The only growth industry is politics. The only significant employers are the many national, state and municipal governments, whose budgets consume most of the U.S. aid.

At least half the salaried workers throughout Micronesia hold government jobs, which pay far better than the relatively few private sector positions that are available. In a sense, Micronesians say, government employment itself is a form of welfare.

"The Americans have been successful at making us politicians," said Ignacio Anastacio, a member of the Palau Congress.

"But in terms of giving us economic development, I would give them a big F." In most U.S. schools, F denotes failure.

On the island of Ponape, a longtime American resident agreed: "We just don't make very good colonialists."

A few people look back almost wistfully to the 30 years of Japanese domination that ended with Japan's defeat in World War II. Japanese troops had plans to execute entire island populations, older people recall, but



Villagers in Moen in the Truk Islands. As elsewhere in Micronesia, people are grappling with the issues of autonomy.

at least they ran thriving sugar-cane plantations and built roads.

Some places appear to have given up entirely. Were it not for its palm trees and tranquil lagoon, much of Moen, the main island in the Truk group, could easily be mistaken for the slums of New York.

Everywhere the walls are covered with graffiti, occasionally obscene. Stores and small buildings lie abandoned. Dozens of rust-eaten cars litter the roadside. A once-vibrant church-affiliated school, Mizpah, has sat empty for a dozen years, gone to tall weeds.

What worries both Micronesians and Americans is that a permanent "dependency mentality" may have developed. Yet, the same people who complain that the United States flooded the islands with welfare programs, starting in the 1960s, also fret that American funds might decline.

Micronesians have lost basic skills that enabled them to survive for centuries. They live on lush islands, surrounded by waters thick with tuna, yet they prefer canned fish and fruit brought in from abroad.

Exports are negligible. According to a study by the Reverend Francis X. Hezel, a Jesuit priest who has lived in Micronesia for many years, fishermen in Palau hauled in an average of 8.9 million pounds (about three million kilograms) of tuna a year during Japanese rule in the 1930s. The official figure for 1983 was 930,000 pounds.

"People have been taken care of for so many years that they're used to it," said Bernard Heigenberger, a Ponapean who is secretary for resources and development in the Federated States of Micronesia, one of four governments within the trust territory.

"You've got to get up at 2 or 3 A.M. and stay out there in the heat and rain all day long. You've got people saying, 'Why do this? It's easier to eat breadfruit and coconut.'"

Unhappiness with Micronesia's plight is hardly new. Some Micronesians say that if they could only export the many reports churned out by consultants and analysts over the years, they would enjoy a healthy trade surplus.

The territory contains the Marshall Islands, Palau, and the Federated States, an association of the Caroline island groups of Truk, Ponape, Yap and Kosrae. A fourth element of the trusteeship, the Northern Mariana Islands, elected in 1976 to become a commonwealth.

For the last six years, the noncommonwealth states have formed their own governments.

WORLD BRIEFS

Lange Denies Deal on Agents' Fate

WELLINGTON, New Zealand (Reuters) — Prime Minister David Lange insisted Wednesday that his country did not negotiate with France over the fate of two French agents involved in sinking the Rainbow Warrior protest ship.

Mr. Lange said through a spokesman that no negotiations had been held on a political level over the trial or sentencing of Captain Dominique Prieur, 36, or Major Alain Mafuri, 35. The French secret agents were arrested by the New Zealand authorities in July after an explosion sank the ship belonging to the environmental group Greenpeace. A crew member was killed in the blast in Auckland harbor.

Two French ministers have said there were contacts between the two countries over the fate of the French spies, who pleaded guilty to manslaughter and sabotage charges Monday after charges of murder were dropped. Sentencing is scheduled Nov. 22. Mr. Lange's latest rejection of the French assertion, his third since Monday, followed a statement by Roland Dumas, France's minister for foreign relations, that negotiations had taken place.

Portugal's Prime Minister Sworn In

LISBON (Reuters) — Anibal Cavaco Silva was sworn in Wednesday as prime minister, and promised that his center-right Social Democratic government would not allow Portugal to become Europe's "poor relation" after it is admitted to the European Community in January.

Mr. Cavaco Silva, 46, said the poverty and underdevelopment that have plagued Portugal could not be tolerated in a country about to join the community. "We are counting on Europe, we want it to count on us," he said. "We will not be Europe's poor relation."

The Social Democrats' campaign in the October general election emphasized business confidence and growth after austerity measures taken by the previous Socialist-led government led to a drop in investment and real salaries. Mr. Cavaco Silva's party holds 88 of 250 seats in the new parliament.

Central America Arms Money Sought

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The Reagan administration has asked Congress to authorize \$34 million in urgent supplemental assistance to train and equip police and military forces in Central America to deal more effectively with terrorism.

However, the administration encountered criticism Tuesday from Senator Richard G. Lugar, the Indiana Republican who is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, for including Guatemala in the proposal until an elected civilian government is in office. Democratic members of the committee asserted that there was a contradiction between mounting a counterterrorism program while supporting Nicaraguan guerrillas.

Marcos Will Handpick Running Mate

MANILA (AP) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos said Wednesday that he would handpick his vice presidential running mate if an election is held in January as he has proposed. He said he would call a caucus of his ruling New Society Movement on Friday to discuss election matters.

"Political tradition in almost all democratic countries is that the running mate for vice president is usually the personal choice of the president," Mr. Marcos said.

Asked what criteria he would use in selecting his running mate, he said: "Prestige, strong popular appeal and, more than that, that if anything happens to the president, he will make a good, credible president." His wife, Imelda Marcos, who returned Wednesday from a trip to the United States, Italy, the Soviet Union and Japan, denied that she had any intention of running for the vice presidency.

For the Record

The Indian state of Assam will hold elections Dec. 16. Four months ago, a settlement was reached after five years of sectarian conflict that had claimed more than 4,000 lives in the northeastern state.

Hundreds of thousands of workers in the metal, chemical and plastics industries went on strike Tuesday in Sao Paulo to demand higher pay. A union spokesman said that "at least 500" factories had been closed.

The president of Haiti, Jean-Claude Duvalier, reshuffled his cabinet Tuesday night, dismissing eight ministers and creating two new ministries. The outgoing minister of interior and defense, Francois Guillemin, was brought into the cabinet only two months ago.

Tanzania's new president, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, has selected the former prime minister, Salim Ahmed Salim, as deputy prime minister and defense minister, and he is keeping Benjamin Mkapa as the foreign minister.

Sweden has lifted a two-month ban on arms sales to Singapore after receiving assurances that weapons previously sold had not been re-exported, reported the defense minister, Gok Chok Tong.

Public support for New Zealand's Labor Government is at its highest level since the July 1984 elections, according to an opinion poll. It showed that 50 percent of the electorate would vote now for Prime Minister David Lange's administration.

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Israeli Settlers Threaten Unrest if Land Is Traded

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — The leadership of Israel's Jewish settlers has threatened civil disobedience in the West Bank if Prime Minister Shimon Peres attempts to negotiate any exchange of territory for peace with Jordan.

The settlers said Wednesday that they would view any Israeli government that gives up an inch of the occupied West Bank as "illegal" and would deal with it accordingly.

Their declarations reflect the increasing concern among the 45,000 Jews living in the occupied territories that they might be called upon to withdraw from some of their settlements in return for a peace arrangement with Jordan.

Their remarks Tuesday were viewed by political commentators as an unambiguous warning to Mr. Peres that if he tries to negotiate any kind of territorial compromise with King Hussein, Jordan's leader, he could face an uprising among his own people.

The Council of Jewish Settlement in Judea and Samaria, which represents the Jewish settlers on the West Bank, met at the settlement of Ofra to formulate a statement putting Mr. Peres's government on notice.

According to Israel Harel, a member of the council, the communiqué said that all of the plans and proposals allegedly linked with Mr. Peres about possibly sharing security in the West Bank with Jordan or halting Jewish settlements "are illegal plans."

Such proposals "contradict the Law of Return, the laws annexing Jerusalem and the Golan Heights

and, above all, the basic constitution which states as its objective immigration, settlement and sovereignty over the entire Land of Israel," the statement said.

The settlers assert that Jews have a God-given right to control all of the Land of Israel, which consists of Israel with its pre-1967 boundaries plus the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

The declaration also said that the plans allegedly contemplated by the prime minister for "handing over to the enemy all or part of the Land of Israel are an illegal action and must not be obeyed."

It said that any Israeli administration that carried out such a proposal "should be regarded as an illegal government," adding: "We want that any partition of the country will cause a rift in the nation."

Elyakim Haetzni, a member of the council, later told Israel Radio: "If Mr. Peres wants to buy peace at such a price of giving away our dreams, the dreams of the Jewish people for 3,500 years, the hopes, the tears, the ideals, everything — if he wants to buy peace with the Arabs at this price — he should take into account that he may have a struggle — I hesitate to use the term war — with the Jews. I hope that it will be at any rate a civil struggle."

An article in one of the settlers' magazines, Alef Yod, warned that civil war, not civil disobedience, would be the result of any territorial compromise with Jordan.

[Mr. Peres accused the settlers Wednesday of trying to create "an atmosphere of fear." Reuters reported from Tel Aviv. The prime minister told Israel's parliament that the settlers had "taken upon themselves the legislative role of the Knesset to determine what is lawful and unlawful in Israel."]

As the threat of civil disobedience by Jewish settlers dominated the headlines, the reality of Arab violence against Israelis followed closely behind.

On Tuesday night, an Orthodox Jewish man in his 60s was stabbed in the back as he was walking through the Damascus Gate of the Old City of Jerusalem, police said.



Ovadia Baruchi, an Orthodox Jew who was stabbed in the back Tuesday night in Jerusalem's Old City, was questioned by police at a hospital before undergoing surgery.

Fighting Breaks Out in Beirut As Peace Effort Comes to Halt

Reuters

BEIRUT — Fighting between Muslims and Christians erupted Wednesday in Beirut as a Syrian-backed peace drive came to a temporary standstill because of objections from Christian political leaders.

There were several hours of fighting along the so-called Green Line separating Beirut's Christian and Muslim-held sectors. Shells hit nearby residential districts in the worst clashes since Christian, Druze and Shiite Muslim militias reached a draft peace accord 12 days ago in Damascus.

The clashes started as a radio controlled by the Christian Lebanese Forces militia said the draft needed more discussion and "correction" after strong criticisms Tuesday by two former Christian presidents, Camille Chamoun and Suleiman Franjeh.

The Lebanese pound, a sensitive political barometer, plunged on exchange markets.

Muslim political sources in Beirut, however, said Syrian leaders still believed the draft pact would bear fruit.

Voice of Lebanon radio, controlled by the Lebanese Forces, also quoted a Christian militia source as saying the peace drive was not reverting to "zero," although the militia had made suggestions for altering it.

There were no new talks in Damascus during the day and the pound fell in Beirut from 16.45 to 17.42 to the dollar after surging on peace hopes in the past two weeks.

Christian militia officials who returned Tuesday night from talks in Damascus said for the first time that the draft was "not the final version of the agreement."

Karpov Wins, Narrows Lead in Chess

Reuters

MOSCOW — The challenger, Gary Kasparov, resigned Wednesday without resuming play in the adjourned 22d game of the world chess championship against Anatoli Karpov.

Mr. Karpov is now trailing by one point, with two games to play. Mr. Kasparov leads the series by 11½ points to 10½.

Mr. Karpov will retain his title in the event of a 12-12 tie. A draw counts for a half point for each player. A win counts for one point.

Mr. Kasparov's former lead of two points had been considered by experts as unbeatable so late in the championship. Mr. Karpov's confident comeback surprised the crowd and grandmasters.

If Mr. Karpov draws the next game, in which he has the black pieces, the stage will be set for a decisive final game, with the champion having the advantage of white and needing a victory to retain a title that he has held for 10 years.

Soviet sources said arbiters had refused a request by Mr. Karpov to postpone the next game, scheduled for Saturday, until Sunday.

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Both Major U.S. Parties Claim Victories at Polls

By Phil Gailey

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The two major U.S. political parties divided the spoils from Tuesday's two gubernatorial elections, and each party claimed a major victory with national implications.

In a historic sweep in Virginia, Democrats won the governorship and elected their nominee as lieutenant governor, the first black to win a major state office in the South since Reconstruction.

Voters in the state once considered a Republican stronghold also elected a Democrat, a woman, as attorney general.

Meanwhile, Republicans called Governor Thomas H. Kean's lopsided re-election victory in New Jersey a major step forward for the party's effort to broaden its base.

Mr. Kean, benefiting from bipartisan support and his state's economic resurgence, defeated his Democratic challenger, Peter Shapiro, by nearly a 3-to-1 margin.

The two statewide contests were being watched by both parties for the first signs of political movement since President Ronald Reagan's landslide re-election a year ago.

In Washington, Republican Party officials hailed the New Jersey results as evidence of continuing political realignment. And Democrats called the Virginia outcome evidence of the party's potential to regain its strength, particularly in the Southern states where Republicans have scored some major gains in public support under Mr. Reagan's presidency.

Virginia voters elected Gerald L. Baliles as the second Democratic governor since 1965. Mr. Baliles defeated his Republican opponent, Wyatt B. Durrette, by a comfortable margin. Mary Sue Terry, a Democrat, easily defeated William R. O'Brien, a Republican, in the race for attorney general.

In the contest for lieutenant governor, a Democrat, L. Douglas Wilder, who is the grandson of a slave, defeated John Chichester, a Republican.

Paul G. Kirk Jr., the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, issued a statement heralding the "Democratic sweep" in Virginia.

"The unified Virginia ticket proved that diversity within the Democratic Party can once again be a strength," Mr. Kirk's statement said. The Virginia race, he added, "makes it clear that when Democrats address common interests, mainstream concerns of the average American without regard to race or gender, we win."

Frank J. Fahrenkopf Jr., the chairman of the Republican National Committee, said the election results in both New Jersey and Virginia "means that realignment continues."

He explained: "The fact that Tom Kean and the party are running so strongly is a continuation of what we saw in last year's presidential election — a strong Republican candidate cracking Democratic voting groups."

In Virginia, Mr. Fahrenkopf said, "We allowed the Democrats to out-Republican us." He added:

"The figures, released Tuesday, were the latest available for individual states and represent the number of years the average infant would live if the death rates prevailing during the period from 1979

to 1981 continued throughout their lifetimes.

Nationwide, the states with the highest life expectancy rates from 1979 to 1981, after Hawaii, were: Minnesota, Iowa, Utah, North Dakota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, Kansas, Colorado, Idaho, Washington and Connecticut.

Many of the southern states were among the lowest in life expectancy. Ranked just above the District of Columbia were Tennessee, Delaware, Kentucky, North Carolina, West Virginia, Nevada, Alabama, Alaska, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Louisiana.

In a recent report on minority health, Margaret M. Heckler, the secretary of health and human services, said that department statistics showed persons of Asian and Pacific island origin to be the healthiest in the nation, possibly because they eat and drink less than others.

This might help explain why Hawaii, with a large population of Asian origin, showed the highest life expectancy.

The large number of blacks with low incomes in the District of Columbia and in southeastern states could explain the low rates of life expectancy there.

THE BREAKFAST TIME TOAST

At 9am each day the board members of James Burrough may be found making their toast.

That's the time when they sample and 'nose' the previous day's distillation of Beefeater London Dry.

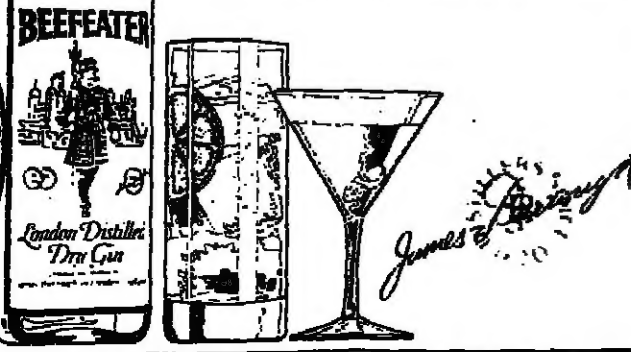
They like their toast to be clear, brilliant and subtly balanced. With a dry softness that doesn't overwhelm the palate.

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Which is undoubtedly what prompts them to raise their glasses to the memory of their founder Mr. James Burrough.

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In Tiny Town, Germans Direct Scientific Tests Performed on Shuttle

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service
OBERPFAFFENHOFEN, West Germany — For one week, this Bavarian hamlet with a name as long as a countdown has been the control center for scientific experiments aboard the U.S. space shuttle Challenger.

In a sheet-metal shed across a country road from apple trees and grazing cows, project controllers hover over glowing terminals. Nearby, Peter Sahm, the project's scientific director, explains at a casual news conference that a shuttle culture is growing more slowly 200 miles (324 kilometers) aloft than had been expected.

In a converted airplane hangar, Colonel C. Gordon Fullerton, a U.S. astronaut and the commander of a previous German-American mission, tells visiting schoolchildren how it feels to be weightless. Marcus Buchwald, a 19-year-old high school student, explains the tiny wheat plants that he grew from grain that was exposed to cosmic rays on that earlier flight.

When the Challenger blasted off from Cape Canaveral, Florida, last week on an eight-day mission that ended Wednesday in California, it carried a European-built laboratory. Three European scientists working in the 17-foot-long (5.16-meter) Spacelab carried out nearly all of the 76 experiments included on their schedule.

West Germany has paid \$65 million for the use of the shuttle, the first to be entirely chartered by one nation, a customer, for the international scientific mission.

"They consider this a really big step," Mr. Fullerton said, "not to be just the backup team, but to be in charge."

In an Earth-to-orbit television linkup Monday evening, Bonn's research minister, Heinz Riesenhuber, chatted with the German astronaut, Ernst Messerschmid, 40, and Reinhard Furrer, 44, who are both physicists.

Asked about technical irregularities that had slowed the round-the-clock pace of the experiments, Mr. Messerschmid said the crew tried to catch up "by putting in a few extra shifts."

Bonnie J. Dunbar, an American astronaut and biomedical engineer, said the research minister in Bonn German, that the international team of astronauts "worked very well together."

In addition to the two West German astronauts and Ms. Dunbar, the space shuttle crew included four more U.S. astronauts and a Dutch scientist, Willem Ockels, who represented the personal choice of the 11-nation European Space Agency. It was the largest shuttle crew ever.

Hubertus Wanke, division director for mission operations and control, said the control center's ragtag collection of stucco buildings, sheet-metal hangars, tents and containers was linked by a complex satellite hookup with the shuttle and with the mission control center in Houston for communications and the computerized transfer of data.

Control of the shuttle and its support systems, such as electrical generation units, were in the hands of Houston, he said, and conduct of the experiments was directed from this town about 15 miles outside Munich. English is the working language at the control centers and aboard the Challenger.

Mr. Wanke pointed through a window to the hub of control activities, which space officials have dubbed the Fishbowl. There, engineers and scientists worked at computer banks and other electronic equipment, keeping track of the astronauts' work round the clock.

Most of the experiments were designed by German researchers, but a number are from France, Italy, Britain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland, Spain and the United States. All were devised to use the essentially weightless conditions of space to study processes that normally are affected by gravity.

The space shuttle flight illustrates West Germany's preference for closer ties with the United States in space, even at the risk of frustrating European allies, especially France.



FIRE AT U.S. REFINERY — Three explosions at a gas storage facility in Mont Belvieu, Texas, killed two workers Tuesday and forced the evacuation of the town's 2,000 residents. Company officials at the Warren Petroleum refinery, about 30 miles east of Houston, said the explosions resulted from a rupture in an underground pipe.

Officials Say 30 Marijuana Growers Are Involved in Mexican Police Deaths

By William A. Orme Jr.
Washington Post Service
MEXICO CITY — About 30 marijuana growers participated in what is being called "The Day of the Dead Massacre" of 22 policemen in Mexico's southeastern swamplands, according to the federal attorney general's office here.

The killings took place Friday, on the eve of the day Mexicans commemorate their dead. It was the largest loss of life from a single clash in Mexico's drug wars and has prompted an extensive manhunt.

About 100 state and federal policemen and 500 army troops patrolled southern Veracruz state looking for the killers of the police officers, whose bodies and bruised bodies were found Saturday. Earlier it was reported that 21 officers had been killed.

The policemen apparently were ambushed and killed by about 30 heavily armed men, the federal judicial police commander, Floriano Ventura, said Tuesday. He said the attackers were all residents of a remote farming community about 15 miles (24 kilometers) south of the Gulf of Mexico port of Coatzacoahuas.

The chief spokesman for the attorney general's office, Francisco Fonseca, said that the policemen apparently were lured into the ambush by drug traffickers in a remote Veracruz district. Mr. Fonseca said that, according to an account by two witnesses, the policemen had fled on foot but were soon surrounded by their attackers.

All of the agents were captured, bound and shot through the back of the head after running out of ammunition in a gunfight, Mr. Fonseca said.

Sixteen arrests have been made so far, and information from the suspects "will soon lead us to those responsible," Mr. Ventura said.

Among the suspects being interrogated, Mr. Ventura confirmed, is a state judicial police commander stationed in the nearby city of Acayucan.

Mr. Ventura said the suspects will be able to identify the organizers of the attack and of the marijuana-growing operation "that the assailants were protecting."

Mexico's attorney general, Sergio Garcia Ramirez, who is in Veracruz to supervise the investigation, said Tuesday. "This is the price Mexico is paying for confronting these fearless criminals."

The ambush took place in Hidalgo, an isolated community of cattle ranchers and grain farmers in the sparsely settled Tehuantepec Isthmus lowlands. With vast tracts of marsh and rain forest separating stretches of savannah, the region

Army Troops Patrol Slums of Santiago After Demonstrations Against Pinochet

United Press International
SANTIAGO — Army troops patrolled the slums of Santiago on Wednesday following violent demonstrations against the military government of President Augusto Pinochet. At least 18 people were injured in the unrest and 100 arrested.

A two-day protest was called by opposition parties and unions seeking the release of 12 labor leaders arrested in September for organizing earlier demonstrations.

Troops in armored personnel carriers, jeeps and trucks patrolled shantytowns and guarded key intersections, bridges and subway stations to deter protesters.

Violent demonstrations broke out at midday Tuesday on university campuses and in several Chilean cities. Police said more than 100 demonstrators were arrested in Santiago alone.

In Santiago, riot police used tear gas and water cannons to disperse youths who blocked the capital's main thoroughfare chanting slogans against Mr. Pinochet.

Poles Perform Transplant

The Associated Press
WARSAW — Doctors in the southern city of Zabrze have performed Poland's first successful heart transplant on a 63-year-old farmer, Zbigniew Reiga, the doctor who headed the medical team said Wednesday.

Soviet Sailor Cut Wrists on Ship, U.S. Official Says

By Loretta Tofani
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — A Soviet seaman who twice jumped ship into the Mississippi River last month apparently cut his wrists after U.S. immigration officials returned him to the vessel, a State Department official has told a Senate subcommittee.

Assistant Secretary of State William M. Woessner said Tuesday that the captain of the Soviet freighter Marshal Konev told U.S. officials that the sailor, Miroslav Medvid, had slit his wrists. American doctors who examined Mr. Medvid on Oct. 28 and 29 confirmed that his wrists had been cut, he added.

"The Soviets said Medvid had cut his wrists himself after he came back on the ship," Mr. Woessner said. "But the doctors found the cuts were not health-threatening and did not create any problems for the interviewing process."

Asked whether there was indication of a suicide attempt, Mr. Woessner said, "I don't know."

After an interview with the sailor Oct. 29, Mr. Woessner said, officials "concurred that the U.S. should allow seaman Medvid to return to the Soviet ship."

Mr. Woessner testified before a Senate Judiciary subcommittee hearing called to examine the government's handling of the Medvid affair, which began when he first jumped ship Oct. 24. The freighter remained anchored Tuesday near New Orleans, apparently awaiting a shipment of grain.

Two U.S. Border Patrol officials decided to return Mr. Medvid to the freighter hours after he swam ashore because they did not think he wanted political asylum, the Immigration and Naturalization Service commissioner told the subcommittee Tuesday.

It was the government's first formal recounting of that stage of the events.

"The agents made the determination that he was not seeking asylum but was clearly a disaffected crewman," the commissioner, Alan C. Nelson, said. "There were errors in the performance of the INS officers who processed Mr. Medvid's request for asylum."

S. Kimball, 90, Mormon Leader, Dies

By John Dart
Los Angeles Times Service
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Spencer W. Kimball, 90, the Mormon Church leader who broke precedent to give black members full spiritual privileges in the worldwide religious body, died here Tuesday night after surgery.

For leaders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints expected the former banker and businessman to enjoy a long term as president when, in the closing days of 1973, Mr. Kimball was named to the post by virtue of his seniority after the death of Harold B. Lee.

Mr. Kimball had been in poor health since first undergoing surgery in September 1981.

He was mostly confined to his room in the Hotel Utah, next to the church headquarters. But Mr. Kimball still attended most semi-annual church conferences and sometimes appeared at weekly meetings in the Mormon Temple of the church's governing First Presidency and Council of the Twelve Apostles.

During the last two and a half years, day-to-day church affairs were administered by Gordon Hinckley.

In June 1978, Mr. Kimball changed church policy to permit black males to enter the Mormon priesthood. Historians regarded this as the most significant change since 1890, when the church ended the practice of polygamy.

The racial policy was changed the only way Mormons said was possible — by revelation from God, Mr. Kimball said at the time that he thought he would spend the rest of his life opposing priesthood for blacks; but he said a revelation "came to me so clearly there was no question about it."

In 1978 he also decided to allow women to offer selected prayers previously preserved for male members. But he took a strong stand against the equal rights amendment and abortion.

Some Mormons worried aloud about what directions the church might take upon the elevation of



Spencer W. Kimball

U.S. to Allow Defector To Return to Moscow

(Continued from Page 1)

can't rule out that this might have been a deliberate ploy," he said.

"You just have to accept that we did our best" in sheltering the men, Mr. Reagan said. He indicated he was as baffled why Mr. Yurchenko, Miroslav Medvid, a Soviet seaman who jumped ship twice, and a Soviet soldier in Afghanistan who sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy all decided to go home.

A senior White House official said Tuesday that Reagan aides had watched Mr. Yurchenko's televised news conference to assess its significance for the meeting with Mikhail S. Gorbachev in Geneva this month.

"This shows us exactly what we are up against in Geneva," the senior official said. "We are all obviously keenly aware that under Gorbachev, things are quite different."

The official was alluding to the increasing Soviet willingness to take on the White House in international public relations.

Officials said it was unclear if Mr. Yurchenko had gained sensitive information in his three months of conversations with the CIA.

Senator Malcolm Wallop, a Wyoming Republican and former member of the intelligence committee, said Mr. Yurchenko would certainly have become an expert on CIA debriefing methods and would have been able to deduce areas of concern to the CIA.

But an intelligence official who recently left the CIA said questioning in such cases was carefully handled to protect important information.

In addition, he said, the questions that would be put to a defector about methods of intelligence gathering are "rather obvious."

At his news conference Monday, Mr. Yurchenko asserted that he had been kidnapped, drugged and held by the CIA for nearly three months. The State Department denied his charges and said he had been voluntarily aiding the CIA and the FBI.

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Craxi Returns Stronger

Bettino Craxi, having survived a three-week government crisis, is back in office and on his way to becoming the longest-serving prime minister in postwar Italy. Later this month he will beat the record of two years and three months in office set by the late Aldo Moro, a Christian Democrat.

Beyond Mr. Craxi's personal triumph, and beyond the Byzantine maneuvering of the parties and the oratory in Parliament, several important political facts emerge from the crisis that was.

Some of the policies over which Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini and his Republican colleagues provoked Mr. Craxi's now revoked resignation have been reinforced instead of watered down. This is true above all of Italy's Middle East policy.

A Mediterranean country with major economic, political and security interests in the Arab world, Italy had long been conducting Middle East policies that differed sharply from those of America. Although Mr. Craxi and his Christian Democratic foreign minister, Giulio Andreotti, carried the pro-Arab, pro-Palestinian tilt further than their predecessors, these policies had remained a matter of "pragmatism" and even expediency, and were never elevated to the status of a national strategy. This, though, is what they became when the prime minister reiterated them without major change in his speech to the Chamber of Deputies on Monday and made them part of the platform for future action by the five-party coalition.

In addition, Mr. Craxi, one of Italy's most "pro-NATO" and "pro-American" politicians, has been able to drape himself in the mantle of an Italian superpatriot for stand-

ing up to President Reagan during the confrontation between American and Italian troops at the NATO base of Sigonella. In his statement in the Chamber he declared that a NATO base on Italian soil must never again be misused as he feels Sigonella was by the United States after the Achille Lauro hijacking. Italian politicians in power do not often use such terms in speaking of the alliance.

How long will Mr. Craxi's new strength last? His next task is to get the 1986 budget through Parliament, if possible before the end of the year. The aborted government crisis has cost him valuable time. All five parties in his coalition are on record as opposing inflation and favoring a reduction of the huge state deficit, but there is no real consensus about the tough economic measures that are currently required.

The Communists, who had fought Mr. Craxi tooth and nail ever since he came to power, praised him for his stand during the Achille Lauro affair. But whether they will heed the appeal that he made in the Chamber on Monday for a moderate approach to the budget debate remains to be seen. They can obstruct the economic debate in the country even though they cannot bring the government down in Parliament.

If Prime Minister Craxi has been allowed to stay in office with unchanged policies and an unchanged cabinet, it is because no party in the coalition was prepared for the only possible alternative — early national elections. It is also because the Christian Democrats, who remain the most powerful party, are not yet ready to move back into the prime minister's office themselves.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

More Substance, Please

The Reagan-Gorbachev meeting approaches and summit seductions are upon us. The Russians let Andrei Sakharov telephone his family for the first time in six years and they offer to let his wife travel to the West. They have published an interview with an American president for the first time in 24 years. These manipulations obviously are meant to make the Soviet Union look less repressive and to make its policies look more reasonable.

It is a shame that in his first chance to explain "star wars" directly to Soviet readers, President Reagan failed to get his own arms control vision straight. And it is a shame that the Russians lacked the courtesy and courage to print his answers without censorship. That it takes a summit meeting to produce even these flawed attempts at communication shows the gulf that diplomacy must bridge.

The most important feature of Mr. Reagan's Izvestia interview is that it occurred. Obviously Moscow has felt stung by American complaints that Mr. Gorbachev takes unfair advantage of American media without offering reciprocal access, that abuse of dissidents makes Americans skeptical of Soviet intentions and that Soviet violations of arms control agreements make new ones less appealing.

With their recent gestures, the Soviet leaders seek either to improve the climate for the summit or to avert blame for its failure. This defensiveness is all to the good and can lead to larger gains if the Reagan-Gorbachev encounter ends with an agreement to meet again next year. As Mr. Reagan emphasized in his interview, the relationship could also benefit from more significant changes of Soviet policy in Afghanistan, Cambodia or the Middle East.

The Russian censor worked hard to excise almost all of Mr. Reagan's blunter criticism of

Soviet conduct and also the president's effort to demonstrate his own humanity. They would not let their people hear him deplore the fact that "both of us could threaten the other with the death and the annihilation of millions and millions of each other's people." They left only his colder explanations of the Strategic Defense Initiative, buttressing the Soviet charge that he is sponsoring a new arms race in space.

On this central point, the president pounded his administration's already great confusion by saying that he would deploy "star wars" defenses only after offensive nuclear weapons are negotiated out of existence — to guard against some madman elsewhere. The White House quickly corrected him, saying that he also envisioned a "transition" period of both defensive and offensive arms.

The truth is that no total defense is conceivable in this century and the administration now aims mainly to augment the deterrence of offensive weapons with a missile defense. If both sides had such defense, they would be rushing to expand rather than reduce offensive weapons. So if reductions in offense are to be negotiated now, both sides will have to amend the anti-missile treaty, distinguishing more clearly between "tests" and "deployment" and extending the required cancellation notice from six months to at least five years.

The coming summit can point toward such an accord and still let Mr. Reagan claim that research on defense will continue while Mr. Gorbachev claims to have foresworn deployment. In that spirit they could seek big cuts in warhead stockpiles. Better questions from Izvestia would have focused on that possibility. Clearer answers by Mr. Reagan would have shown that the possibility survives.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

A Strong Mandate for Alfonsín

Sunday's elections in Argentina were a resounding vote of confidence for President Raúl Alfonsín. He can dig in on the next phases of his programs knowing that his effort to create economic and political stability still commands the support of most Argentines.

Nearly complete voting returns indicate that Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Party won more than 44 percent of the vote, compared to 35 percent for the Peronists. That would give the Radicals an even larger majority in the 254-seat House of Deputies against the Peronists, who are badly divided into squabbling factions.

In the final weeks of campaigning there was concern over a possible resurgence of the political violence that has marred recent Argentine history. A series of bombings and bomb threats disrupted life enough to prompt Mr.

Alfonsín, as staunch a democrat as can be found in Latin America, to impose a state of siege throughout the country. The government believes that the bombings were part of a right-wing plot to provoke the military into a coup.

States of siege are used in Latin America to control political dissent when it spills over into anti-government violence. Too often they have also been abused by limiting peaceful and legitimate criticism. To Mr. Alfonsín's credit, his government used the state of siege only to detain a dozen suspects in the bomb plots. Otherwise electoral activity proceeded unhindered. It should now be clear, however, that the state of siege was unnecessary and must be lifted as soon as possible. The vote count is a clear sign that he does not need extraordinary measures to protect his government. He has the support of the people.

— THE LOS ANGELES TIMES

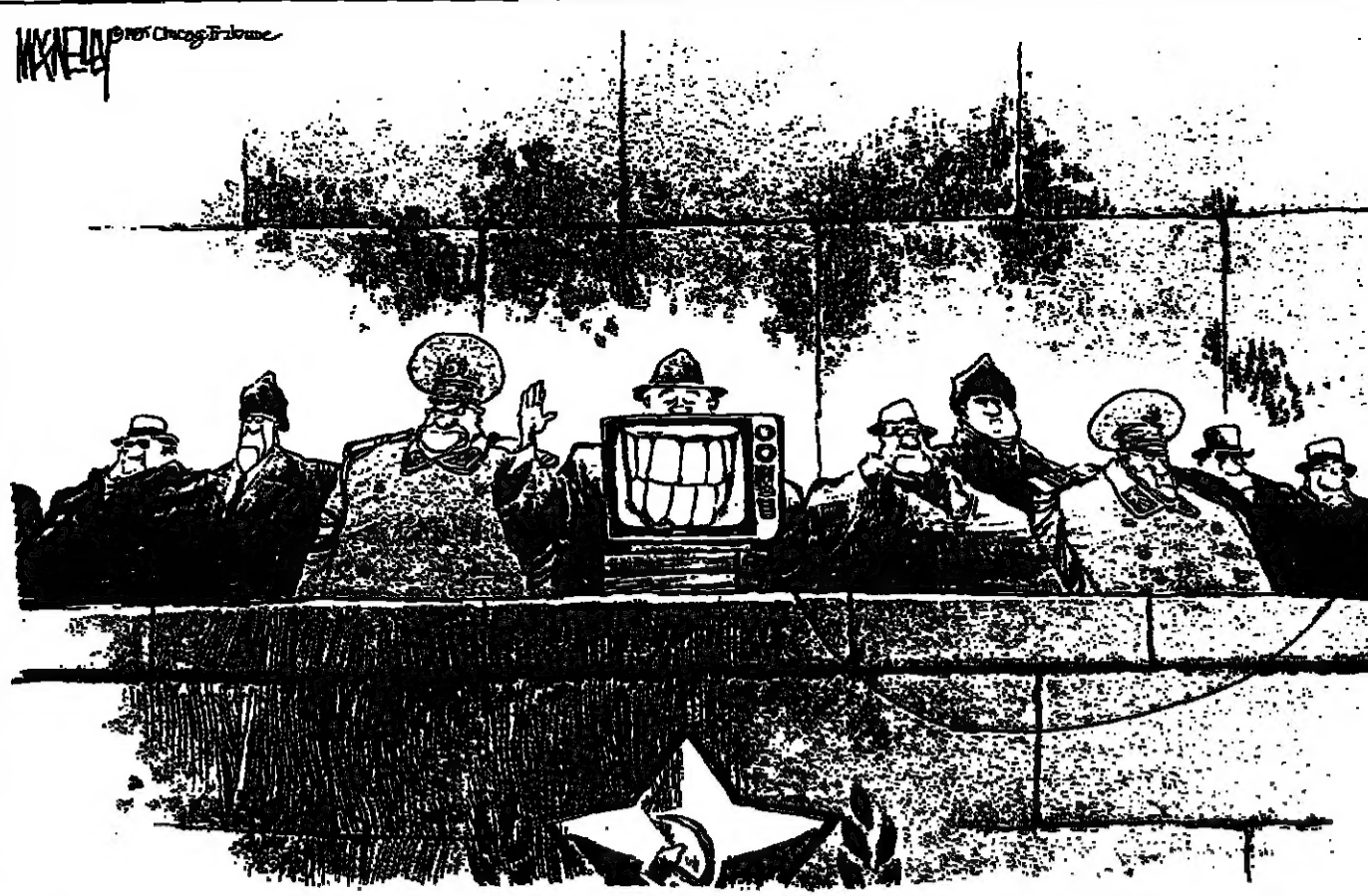
FROM OUR NOV. 7 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1910: Dog Demands Another Term

WASHINGTON — Pete, the almost forgotten Roosevelt man-eating bulldog that gained notoriety by chasing M. Jussard, the French Ambassador, from the White House grounds, has turned up unexpectedly in his old haunts after two years of "roughing it" and made things hum. After causing a panic in the State, War and Navy Building and nearly taking a leg off several employees who tried to turn him into the street, he retired to the cellar of the Taft White House. Last reports are that Pete is reposing quietly somewhere about the White House, docile as a lamb, having found a friend of other days in one of the attendants. Since the last administration Pete has been having a hard time. When he returned he found himself discredited and most of his old friends gone.

1935: Hitler Gives Olympics Pledge

BERLIN — Comte Baillet-Latour, president of the International Olympic Committee, said that Adolf Hitler assured him [on Nov. 5] that the Olympic Games of 1936 should be handled "harmoniously, in the spirit of the Olympic ideal," and not be disturbed by any political considerations. Admitting that in 1933, when Hitler came to power, the Committee faced a situation which rendered doubtful the advisability to have the games in Berlin, the Count said that he and his friends soon convinced themselves of the German government's good will to have the competitions carried out in a fair spirit. "The Committee did not ignore the boycott movement directed against having the Games in Berlin," he said. "But this movement was recognized as purely political."



Better No Summit Dessert Than the Usual Fudge

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — Visitors to Moscow say a current theme there is that President Reagan is a manipulated cipher within his own government. Some members of Mr. Reagan's government probably think so, too, and hope to prove the point by stuffing their agenda into any communiqué issued jointly by the two sides at the conclusion of the summit.

A communiqué is utterly optional and obviously unwise. There was none at the conclusion of last month's Gorbachev-Mitterrand summit. President François Mitterrand of France successfully avoided having an "arms control summit." He constantly raised issues of human rights, including lists of specific cases. This moral tone and concreteness prevented the antiseptic and anesthetizing arcana of arms control from producing numbness, that absence of feeling that U.S. diplomats confuse with "good feeling."

Mr. Mitterrand knows that communiques issued jointly by democratic and totalitarian leaders must be vague, to the totalitarian's advantage. They are tissues of muzzy formulations falsely suggesting harmony and moral symmetry.

No summit is short enough, but all summits are short. Divide the available time (in Geneva, two days) in half to allow for meticulous translation. Then subtract time for stilted niceties. Obviously, summits must be primarily ratifying occasions, unveiling work done elsewhere. Now

imagine the draining and flattening of language being done today by U.S. diplomats toiling to reinvent détente in a concluding communiqué designed to equivocate Reaganism.

Diplomatic boilerplate often proves that even the platitudinous can be injurious. If a joint communiqué asserts, contrary to reason and history, that tensions yield only to dialogue, it trivializes this century's great division between freedom and its armed enemies. What is needed is not more dialogue but less Soviet misbehavior. Larry Speakes, reflecting an inanity loose in the administration, says that Mr. Reagan's first job is to convince the Soviets that "we don't plan to run over them." Oh? Does Soviet aggression flow from insecurity, which U.S. policy has caused and now must assuage?

Add to that loopy idea the State Department idea that "frictionless" is a synonym for "good" in the phrase "good U.S.-Soviet relations." Then add Mr. Reagan's craving for a "fresh start" in relations. Stir well and you will get a communiqué designed to blur edges, bleach colors and put both sides on the same moral footing.

This is a recipe for diplomatic junk food, for mental cholesterol that clogs intellectual arteries with absurd notions, jointly affirmed, such as:

Both sides value adherence to agreements. That is rubbish, and if Mr. Reagan returns to Washington having endorsed rubbish, he will have negated his recent United Nations speech in which he denounced "numerous" Soviet violations of "all" agreements of the 1970s. He will also have repeated his five-year record of objections to Soviet violations of arms agreements and the Helsinki accords concerning human rights.

Speaking of human rights, the Soviets may soon perfume the Geneva atmosphere by setting a trivial number of human rights cases. So imagine a joint communiqué pledging both sides, as moral equals, to work to resolve human rights problems without "interfering" in the "internal affairs" of one another. That would mean that the Helsinki accords on human rights do not apply to the internal affairs of any country. They protect human rights in . . . Antarctica?

Were Mr. Reagan to leave Geneva enveloped in a cloud of such verbiage, he would demoralize those who for 20 years have taken his quite different words seriously. And he would be discredited by those who would have successfully manipulated him. Such Geneva words would retroactively discount his public life, and would confirm Moscow's current theme. Joint communiques generate myths of moral equivalence. In Geneva, Reaganism requires reticence.

Washington Post Writers Group

The 'Special Relationship' Endures as Social Farce

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — What began as tragedy now carries on as farce. The fust being made over the coming visit of the royal couple shows the enormous store that Americans still set by the British connection. But overrating Britain has done terrible damage to both countries.

The myth of British importance persists because of the peculiar social condition which locates the American aristocracy in the sequestered isle. The tragedy is what happened to Britain after World War II. The United States and Britain fought the war as almost equal partners in a global enterprise. The extraordinary heroism of the British people, the leadership of Churchill and the acumen of great experts as Maynard Keynes bred the assumption that Britain could continue to bear the burden of great power responsibility.

That assumption has proved disastrous wrong all around the world. Defaults by Britain, in fact, account for much of the foreign policy trouble experienced by the United States in the postwar period.

American power has long since supplanted the British fleet as the

shield of independence in Latin America; there is no surrogate when things go wrong in Nicaragua, U.S. forces sustain democracy in Western Europe. When the Russians tilt the missile balance, it is the United States that has to put in more missiles.

The United States has had to pick up the British baton in North Asia, the South Pacific, the Indian subcon-

tinents, the Gulf region, the Middle East and the eastern Mediterranean. America is in the process of replacing Britain in southern Africa. Perhaps in the western Mediterranean, too.

The illusion of a "special relationship" with America has not been good for Britain, either. Focus on the Atlantic connection caused Britain to miss out when the European Community was launched in the 1950s. General de Gaulle's famous veto in 1962 followed an Anglo-American

move to prolong nuclear partnership. Although Britain finally entered Europe, Mrs. Thatcher has resisted like fury French, German and Italian efforts to consolidate the Community.

A social need offsets the dismal record of imagined partnership in political, military and economic affairs. America is a truly open society. Tension between economic success and social prestige has always existed, and European nobility has often been called in to redress the balance.

Before World War II, great wealth was accumulated by tycoons associated with heavy industry that developed over a lifetime — railroads, steel, autos, oil, chemicals. Populists envied made it hard to establish dynasties, so the marriage of American heiresses to dukes, counts and lesser nobles from Britain and elsewhere in Europe became a familiar event.

In more recent years the pace has quickened. Fortunes were built overnight, especially in financial services, real estate and associated businesses such as retailing and oil leasing.

But for most of the postwar era

new wealth translated into prestige with very great difficulty. A liberal doctrine of responsibility was in vogue. Elite institutions kept opening ranks to new entrants. The best universities and boarding schools maintained what amounted to quotas in favor of minorities. Even Camelot, the fairy-tale kingdom created posthumously for the Kennedy administration, affected a social purpose.

The Reagan administration has reversed these priorities. Acceptance of authority is its social goal. For affirmative action on behalf of minorities it has substituted the right of asking for rich. It has encouraged the flaunting of money in diamonds, furs and stretch limos. And it promotes the rubbing of shoulders with the Prince and Princess of Wales at social galas.

The principal beneficiaries of these events are the new rich who have not established social prestige. They walk with kings and shake off the common touch. They dance with dukes and duchesses. They are rolled together with the best American families. And they do not even have to learn a foreign tongue or bridge a cultural gap. It is enough to pay the piper.

No great harm can come of this, but small wrongs are perpetuated. The bogus "special relationship" goes on. Britain continues to become less and less weighty in the world. It does nothing to renew its work ethic or compose class differences. It sells its prestige to the highest bidder.

America keeps picking up commitments dropped by Britain on a piece by piece basis, but without organizing a coherent strategy that commands enduring support at home. It fails to develop a responsible establishment that combines wealth with a taste for governing. On the contrary, having failed to fuse wealth and responsibility in their own country, Americans borrow prestige from an aristocracy they can buy.

So the "special relationship" consists of living off the aristocracy of Britain. In that sense the Anglo-American tragedy has become a farce. Nobody should be altogether happy that the farce goes on.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate

A Landslide but Not a Policy Mandate

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — A year ago, when Ronald Reagan won his 49-state landslide re-election, the road looked open for quick realization of the conservative policy revolution launched in his first term. Today the initiative in most fields remains in his hands and the political opposition is both scattered and ineffective, yet he is not measurably closer to achieving any of his major objectives.

Tax reform is stalemated; the budget deficit grows obscenely unchecked; the military buildup has been slowed; Mr. Reagan has been forced to give ground on issues from trade to South African sanctions; the fate of his possibly conflicting ambitions for both an arms control agreement and the development of a high-tech strategic defense lies in the hands of a crafty and enigmatic Soviet antagonist.

What has happened to deny, or at least severely delay, Mr. Reagan's enjoyment of the fruits of his victory? A year's experience deepens my conviction that the "smart tactic" he adopted in 1984 has turned out to be very bad strategy.

That tactic was to run for re-election on the record of the first term and to avoid using the campaign to set forth the agenda for the second. It was a smart tactic in that it denied the Democrats the chance to debate the choices and forced them to find fault with a status quo that was plainly comfortable for most voters. It worked so well that Mr. Reagan carried everything but the District of Columbia and his rival's home state of Minnesota.

The keynote of that campaign — virtually its only memorable line — was President Reagan's oft-repeated promise, "You ain't seen nothing yet." It had a double meaning. It suggested that there were wonderful things in the offing if he were

returned to power. But it also clearly conveyed the message that the voters would not find out about those plans until Mr. Reagan was safely back in the White House.

It was smart politics, but a rotten formula for government. The absence of content in the 1984 campaign stripped his victory of any element of policy mandate and set the stage for the backing and filling — the genuine confusion — in the first year of the second term.

Mr. Reagan, of all people, should have recognized the danger, for he had profited throughout his political career from doing exactly the opposite of what he did in 1984. He had always been a politician of conviction, who campaigned on the issues and used his speeches to create his own agenda. When he broke that habit in 1984, he abandoned his own formula for success and set the stage for this year's programmatic disappointments.

If that seems exaggerated, contrast the situation this fall with that four years ago, as the first congressional session of Mr. Reagan's first term came to a close.

That session saw the enactment of the basic building blocks of Mr. Reagan's policy revolution: an across-the-board tax cut for individuals and corporations, made permanent by indexing; a drastic slowing of the growth of domestic government programs; a big transfer of resources from the domestic budget to military defense.

All those measures were written into law in the first eight months of Mr. Reagan's tenure because they were the programs on which he had campaigned, and on which three dozen additional Republican senators and representatives had been

elects. No one could doubt that there had been a mandate.

In 1984, by contrast, Mr. Reagan said almost nothing about the second-term agenda. Not coincidentally, he was far less effective in spending his constraints to help other Republicans win office. And so it should have been no surprise that this Congress, Republicans and Democrats alike, has been far less responsive to his initiatives and almost heedless of his commands.

Mr. Reagan has been able to make two of his negative campaign promises stick. The campaign promises that he would not touch Social Security or raise taxes are intact. They were specific — if foolhardy — and Congress has been forced to respect them.

But what did he promise to do positively? Not much. He said he would reform taxes, but that promise was so vague that the specifics of the plan the administration finally managed to produce, months after the election, carried no presumption of political legitimacy.

Opponents could and did challenge Mr. Reagan's agenda to produce one campaign speech in which he ever suggested that he would tax employee fringe benefits or end the deduction for state and local taxes. Similarly with the budget, defense and issues of foreign policy from South Africa to the Soviet summit.

Opponents may gloat over Mr. Reagan's frustration, but I think it is costly to pin confidence in the political process. Elections should set the nation's direction, and when a decisive election is followed by indecisive government, something basic has gone wrong. In this case it was the conception of the winner's campaign that was at fault. It succeeded so well in concealing Mr. Reagan's purposes that it failed.

The Washington Post

Tell Marcos Bases Are Expendable

By George McT. Kahin

ITHACA, New York — Americans concerned about the Philippines might have been reassured by President Ferdinand Marcos's indication that a presidential election may be held early in 1986. But that does nothing to mitigate the fact that Washington's recent decision to increase investment in the U.S. military bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay. That decision — to spend \$1.5 billion to upgrade the bases and retain them until at least 1991 — was announced last month, just days before Senator Paul Laxalt traveled to Manila to urge reforms on the Marcos government. It thus inevitably undercuts Senator Laxalt's efforts. It also surely discourages the non-Communist opposition that plans to challenge Mr. Marcos at the polls.

Whatever Washington can do to encourage change in the Philippines — and that capacity is severely limited — it is certainly futile to attempt to do so with one hand while jealously holding on to the bases with the other. Thus, congressional tinkering with the relative size of the military and economic components of the rental America pays can have only a marginal political effect.

The value and durability of the American facilities are diminishing even as the Pentagon prepares to pour more money into them.

First, the bases and the nuclear weapons understood to be stored at them are now within the range of Siberian-based SS-20 missiles.

Second, the overall center of gravity of U.S. naval power from the South China Sea toward the Indian Ocean and the Middle East. A 7th Fleet carrier force has been moved to permanent station in the Indian Ocean, where major facilities capable of handling B-52s have just been completed on the island of Diego Garcia.

Third, the Pentagon's assertion that Philippine bases are vital because of Soviet access to Danang and Cam Ranh Bay, in Vietnam, rings hollow. For Mr. Marcos has pledged Hanoi that he will not permit the United States to use Clark or Subic to mount an attack on Indochina.

The value of the bases is also being seriously undercut by the continuing erosion of the political power on which they stand. Both Mr. Marcos and his opponents — Communist and non-Communist — exploit "a" predictable currents of Philippine nationalism. Of most immediate danger is the Communist-led New People's Army, which, Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile told me, now numbers some 18,000 armed men, half of them with modern American weapons.

U.S. commanders emphasized to me that their major worry is security on the perimeter of the bases. The New People's Army lacks the power to overrun the facilities, but it has the capacity to harass them extensively and to render them largely inoperative. Only two months ago a guerrilla unit walked right through the Philippine military's outer perimeter at Subic Bay and camped close to the border of the U.S. facility, within mortar range of an ammunition magazine. Only 600 Filipino troops are available to patrol Subic's outer perimeter, which is more than 20 miles (more than 32 kilometers) long.

In such a situation, guerrilla leaders could easily be tempted to exploit nationalist feelings through a confrontation with American troops.

Nor is it implausible that an American base commander might react impulsively to a perceived guerrilla threat. The bases agreement grants these commanders the unqualified right to carry out security measures outside the bases, with no stipulation about the circumstances or how far American forces can be sent. Given the record, what should one expect President Reagan's reaction to be if shots were fired at American servicemen? So there is a real possibility that the United States could be drawn into a quagmire in the Philippines.

Clark and Subic clearly rest on uncertain political sand, and little time is left for the Pentagon to implement contingency plans for moving and decentralizing the military assets now dangerously concentrated there. Ample alternatives exist — among them Guam, Tinian, Saipan, Palau. For the time being, at least, much greater use could be made of bases now available in Australia and Singapore. The Pentagon should begin this shift now, using the funds it has so imprudently allocated for further investment in Clark and Subic.

The writer, professor of international relations at Cornell University, visited the Philippines in September to study the U.S. bases. He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Meeting of Opposites

President Reagan's proposal that the superpowers share research in strategic defense is a morally bold idea, putting ethical principles before ideological conflict. However, at the summit Mr. Reagan will be meeting the leader of a system that represents a backward step in the moral progress of mankind. In their "Joint Appeal to Reagan and Gorbachev" (Oct. 31), Olof Palme, Ralfi Gaudin et al use moral arguments unlikely to have much authority with Mr. Gorbachev and his establishment. Until Moscow subscribes to internationally accepted rules of civilized conduct, it would be naive to pin high hopes on a meeting between two leaders who, morally, have so little in common.

EGIS ZILE, Singapore

In his excellent opinion column "The United States Needs Open Debate on Defense" (Oct. 24), Stephen F. Cohen notes that it is a question of

global survival to decide whether the policy goal is "to live peacefully with the Soviet Union as a coequal superpower" or to roll back Soviet power or to destroy the Soviet system. He urges that this question be debated.

It is most important that the American people see that President Reagan's long-term goal is not to live with the Soviet Union as a coequal superpower. In April, 1982, he issued a National Security Directive which Soviet Union is a confrontational one, designed to use economic, political and military pressure to force internal reform in the Soviet Union and a shrinkage of the Soviet empire.

ABRAM V. MARTIN, Feinritz, Austria

The most worrying difficulty at Geneva is that neither side needs an arms limitation agreement from the national security standpoint, yet that is precisely what the world needs.

MARK MEDISH, Oxford, England

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SCIENCE

Building Lessons Emerge From Mexico City Quake

By William Stockton
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — The earthquake that killed an estimated 7,000 people here in September has yielded important lessons in building design and city planning. Although earthquakes registering 8 or more on the Richter scale have struck a few other major metropolitan centers in this century, the Mexico City disaster was the first to test the building technology widely used in major cities.

Among the conclusions drawn from the disaster, which destroyed more than 400 buildings and damaged hundreds more, are that architects, engineers and city planners must study geological formations beneath some cities that might greatly increase the destructive force of an earthquake.

Engineers found that asymmetrical buildings, such as those built in triangular or T shapes, are more likely to collapse in an earthquake. They also found that open space on lower floors, with denser conditions on the floors above, caused

problems. Other factors included a lack of sufficient reinforcement in concrete support pillars, and buildings placed too close to each other.

The most striking finding about the Mexican quake is that buildings of medium height, from 5 to 20 stories, were subjected to sideways acceleration nearly six times greater than any ever experienced in Mexico. These approached the acceleration value of gravity, 32 feet per second, or one G in scientific shorthand.

The cost of designing buildings to withstand earthquakes increases exponentially with the rise in magnitude of the potential earthquake. William C. Stone, a structural engineer at the National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersburg, Maryland, told the American Society of Civil Engineers in Detroit last month. A building designed to withstand an earthquake of 7.0 on the Richter scale, which is 10 times more powerful than an earthquake of 6.0 on the scale, would cost 10 times more than one designed to withstand an earthquake of 6.0.

Most buildings are designed to withstand accelerations between 0.2 and 0.24 G's.

The geology of the Valley of Mexico, the nature of the earthquake and Mexico's emergence as a major population center produced the Sept. 19 disaster.

THE city, which sits on a 7,300-foot (2,220-meter) plateau, is ringed by mountains of volcanic origin. Rain running off the slopes deposited layer after layer of gravel, sand and clay in the basin upon which the city was built. When Cortez conquered the Aztecs, the basin was partly filled by a lake, which the Spaniards drained to create more land for building.

Mexico City became an urban center of 18 million people. Much of it is built on the high ground surrounding the old lake bed, but parts of the city center were built on layers of sediment with high water content, more than one and a half miles above bedrock.

to the west of the city, in the Pacific Ocean, a slab of the earth's crust called the Cocos Plate thrusts under the land mass of Mexico. The plate moves an average of three inches (7.6 centimeters) a year, but it has often become stuck. Seismologists suspect that a segment of the plate between the Mexican states of Michoacan and Guerrero, where the Balsas River meets the Pacific Ocean, had not moved for perhaps a century.

The movement of the earth's crust built up pressure on the immobile plate. The rupture began at 7:17 A.M. Sept. 19. The focal point was about 30 miles from the Balsas River. A second rupture occurred 26 seconds later, about 60 miles south. Seismologists at the Autonomous National University of Mexico gave the two ruptures a combined value of 8.1 on the Richter scale, making it one of the most powerful earthquakes in history. The Cocos Plate lurched between 3 and 6 feet.

Dozens of smaller ruptures occurred afterwards as the plate re-

leased more energy. The largest came 18 hours after the first tremor and registered 7.5.

Normally, an earthquake sends out waves of widely varying frequencies. Some waves come every few hundredths of a second, others at intervals of one-tenth of a second, still others at longer intervals. Instruments near the earthquake's epicenter recorded similar waves. But when the waves reached Mexico City two minutes later, the high frequency waves had been filtered out by the 300 miles of terrain in between. What remained was a train of seismic waves of great intensity, arriving every two seconds.

Ordinarily the strongest seismic waves from an earthquake last 15 seconds at most. But the intense Mexico City earthquake seismic waves lasted for nearly a minute. The strongest waves arrived in the middle and lasted nearly 30 seconds.

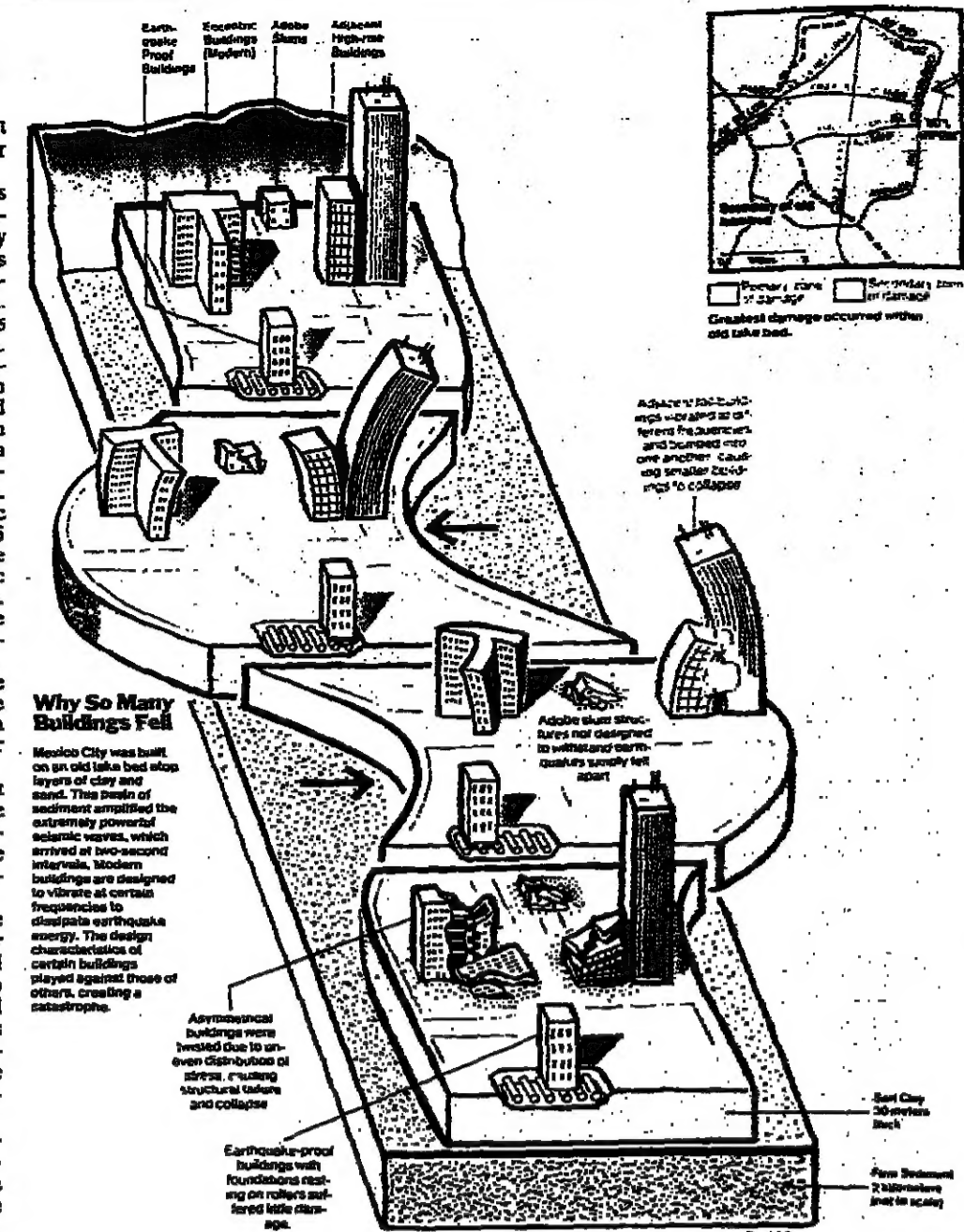
There was little damage in the hills around the old lake bed, where residents felt the earthquake as a slow and rhythmic shaking rather than as a rapid jiggling. But in the lake bed, the result was different. The long, intense seismic waves, the different densities of layers of sediment, and the design of certain buildings had catastrophic results.

The reason is that buildings have natural vibration frequencies. For example, if you grasp a credit card at one end, hold it upright and tap the free end of the card, it will vibrate briefly, then the vibrations will die out. The vibrations disappear because of the friction of the molecules of plastic in the card rubbing against one another.

A building in an earthquake behaves similarly. A sideways or lateral force moving through the ground causes it to vibrate. The frequency depends upon its height, method of construction and the nature of its foundation.

Struck once, the building's vibrations will quickly die out, since the energy that caused the vibrations is absorbed within the building. Friction between the molecules of iron in the building's steel beams, for example, absorbs energy. So do the concrete, the iron bars inside the concrete and the building's other elements.

Buildings are constructed to vi-



Why So Many Buildings Fell

Mexico City was built on an old lake bed with layers of clay and sand. This basin of sediment amplified the extremely powerful seismic waves, which arrived at two-second intervals. Modern buildings are designed to vibrate at certain frequencies to dissipate earthquake energy. The design characteristics of certain buildings played against those of others, causing a catastrophe.

Approximate buildings were twisted due to uneven distribution of stress, causing structural failure and collapse.

Earthquake ground buildings with foundations resting on soft lake bed layers.

Soft clay 30 meters thick.

Bedrock 2-3 kilometers (just below scale).

David Suter

At different velocities in sand, gravel and clay, and it is thought that because of this, the waves from the earthquake underwent significant transformations as they bounced between the sedimentary layers.

Some waves, striking the border between a layer of clay and sand, might have been reflected back. The reflected waves then struck oncoming waves, canceling them out, a phenomenon physicists call destructive interference.

But other reflected waves probably joined up with oncoming waves, making them stronger, in what physicists call constructive interference.

Dr. Esteva Maraboto and his colleagues at the Autonomous University of Mexico believe that parts of the lake bed vibrate naturally with a two-second period. The result was that the ground of central Mexico City and many of the buildings sitting on it resonated as waves of seismic energy struck them.

If two crystal glasses with the same natural vibrational frequency are placed side by side and one is struck with a spoon, both will ring. Sound waves from the struck glass travel through the air to the other glass. If the sound waves are intense at the glass's natural vibrational frequency, the glass will shatter.

This is essentially what happened in Mexico City. When the seismic waves arrived, they caused the lake bed sediments to resonate, and the sediments probably amplified some of the waves. Many buildings began to resonate in concert with the ground.

Had it been an earthquake in which the most intense waves lasted only a few seconds, disaster might have been averted. But the earthquake was generated by two seismic events 26 seconds apart. The most intense waves lasted particularly long, and many medium-sized buildings were subjected to far more stress than expected.

CITY officials, acting on the advice of university engineers, have revised the city's building code. The calculations used by building designers have been made more rigorous. The ways in which columns and floors in a building are tied together have been changed.

Of special concern were street-corner buildings with soaring lobbies, and hotels and office buildings with parking garages or large open spaces on the lower levels. As the shaking continued, columns in the open lobby areas failed. The upper floors of the buildings, filled with offices or hotel rooms and less flexible, increased stress on the lower floors. The tremors also imparted a slight twisting motion to the buildings, further weakening the lower columns.

Many buildings had been built too close together. Some, resonating with the earthquake, banged against their neighbors, causing them to fail.

Vertical concrete columns often failed because they were not built strongly enough. The continued shaking caused the columns to batter the concrete slab floors they supported. A common sight in the earthquake damage zone is buildings whose concrete columns failed, bringing the floor slabs down on top of one another like a deck of cards.

Many of the structures destroyed in the earthquake were government buildings, leading to accusations that building codes had been ignored because officials had been bribed. Mexican engineers have acknowledged this possibility. Even so, Dr. Stone said, the Mexico City earthquake was so strong and the geologic circumstances were so unusual that "even buildings designed entirely in accordance with the building code were severely under-

INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

SAUDI ARABIA

The Ministry of Planning of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has the following openings for qualified candidates in the Sectoral Planning Division:

1. Sectoral Development Economist
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3. Water Resources Development Planner
4. Physical Infrastructure Planner
5. Transport Planner
6. Industrial Economist
7. Training Development Planner
8. Health Planner
9. Social Development Planner

MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS: All candidates should have doctoral degree in related fields with five years or more direct professional experience, or master degree with ten years experience. Preferences are given to candidates who are established professionals, with national level planning and government service experience, particularly in developing countries or international organizations. Knowledge of Arabic is a plus.

CONDITIONS OF SERVICES: The successful candidates will be located in Riyadh. Salary depends on qualifications and experience. Others benefits include housing, education and maintenance allowances, free use of a car or transportation allowance paid leave of 45 days a year, and economy class return tickets for home leave.

Interested candidates should send detailed resume with salary history, expectations, names of references, and availability to:

The Assistant Deputy Minister for Sectoral Planning,
Ministry of Planning, P.O. Box 358,
Riyadh 11182, Saudi Arabia.

Please mark the envelope:
"Sectoral Planning Professionals."
Closing date for applications: November 22, 1985.



THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION invites applications for the post of MEDICAL OFFICER IN THE PARASITIC DISEASES PROGRAMME which will become vacant in August 1986

Duties: Under the supervision of the Director, Parasitic Diseases Programme, the incumbent will be responsible for the implementation and future development of the WHO programme for human intestinal parasitic infections, both protozoan and helminthic. This will involve international coordination and cooperation with WHO Regional Offices and national health services to stimulate programmes of intestinal helminthiasis control using a Primary Health Care approach. The incumbent will be responsible for professional and technical training in the diagnosis, epidemiology, chemotherapy and control of intestinal parasitic infections and will be expected to continue the present active programme of teaching courses at country and international level. The incumbent will provide specialist advice to other branches of WHO and will liaise with other programmes with similar interests, particularly the Diarrhoeal Diseases Control Programme. The administration of research grants and the updating of epidemiological information are essential parts of the programme.

Qualifications: Medical degree from a recognized University. A post-graduate degree or equivalent in tropical medicine or public health would be an asset. At least five years' experience in the design and administration of research and control programmes on parasitic diseases. Tropical field and laboratory experience in research and control of intestinal parasitic infections would be highly desirable. Excellent knowledge of English or French with a good working knowledge of the other.

The salary scale ranges from US\$51,746 (single) and from US\$56,035 (with dependents) net of tax per annum.

Applications are invited from candidates of either sex - applications from women are encouraged. Qualified candidates should send their detailed curriculum vitae not later than 28 February 1986 quoting PDP/86 to:

Personnel (MPR)
World Health Organization
CH-1211 Geneva 27

Only those candidates under serious consideration will be contacted.

SUPPLY AND TRANSPORT OFFICER

United Nations Agency operating in the Middle East seeks Supply and Transport Officers for its Field Offices in Amman (Jordan) and Gaza.

Candidates may also be considered for similar positions expected to be vacant elsewhere (Damascus and Jerusalem) in the Agency's area of operations during 1986.

Applicants should have University degree in business administration or related field and additional course work or training in supply and transport management. Excellent command of spoken and written English is essential. Extensive experience, preferably at international level, is required in supply and transport management including purchasing, supply planning, warehousing, stock accounting and transport fleet responsibilities. Arabic knowledge would be desirable.

Incumbent will supervise operation and maintenance of transport fleet and the procurement, receipt, storage, issue and distribution of supplies and equipment required to provide services to large refugee population. Salary and allowances range from U.S. \$35,000 (single) and from U.S. \$38,000 (with dependents) tax free per annum, plus fringe benefits.

Qualified candidates should send detailed curriculum vitae and photograph as soon as possible quoting reference VN/12/85 (A) to:

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International Financing Organization (United Nations) located in Rome (Italy) seeks fill position of Assistant Secretary Governing Body Affairs.

Under general supervision of the Secretary, the incumbent will assist in the planning and conducting of all official meetings, including:

- direction and coordination of meetings documentation.
- drafting and presentation of management statements to governing bodies, meetings agenda, minutes and other related documentation.
- study and follow-up of all aspects of meetings proceedings.

Candidates should have an advanced degree in social sciences or law and additional qualifications in international relations. Seven years progressive experience in management of development programmes and participation in meetings of legislative bodies. Proven managerial and organizational capabilities. Mother tongue English and excellent drafting skills. Knowledge of Arabic, French or Spanish desirable.

Depending on experience and qualifications net base salary per annum will range from US\$41,308.32 with dependents, and US\$30,274.93 to US\$38,101.37 without dependents. Cost of living allowance subject to change according to United Nations Common System will range per annum from US\$2,868.20 to US\$3,547.00 with dependents, and US\$2,663.20 to US\$3,271.60 without dependents.

Initial contract is for two years. Deadline for applications is 31 January 1986.

Send applications in first instance to:
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NORTH AMERICAN REAL ESTATE

A SPECIAL REPORT

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1985

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Capital Gains: Guidelines For Foreign Purchasers

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON — Foreign investors in U.S. real property are now subject to a federal withholding tax on any gains realized when they sell that property.

Amendments to the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act (FIRPTA) provided that, as of Jan. 1, 1985, gains from any sale of a U.S. real property interest by a nonresident foreign individual, partnership or corporation would be subject to withholding of either 10 percent of the selling price or the seller's maximum tax liability, whichever is less. This is withheld from the payment by the purchaser at the time of sale.

The actual tax liability will be 20 percent of the gross gain.

Exemptions from the withholding tax are provided:

- If there is an IRS-approved agreement covering payment or exemption.
- For sales of real property for \$300,000 or less that the purchaser will use as his residence. This property must include an existing dwelling. Property without a dwelling is subject to withholding even if the purchaser's residence is eventually built there.

- For sales of publicly traded stock.

- For sales of nonpublicly traded stock where an affidavit has been submitted that the corporation is not a U.S. real-property-holding corporation.

Under the terms of the act, real property is defined as an interest in real estate, buildings, other permanent structures, structural components of buildings, equipment used in farming, forestry or mining, equipment used to improve real property, furniture used in lodging facilities and property used to furnish office space. Interests in real property include direct ownership and ownership of stock in a nonpublicly traded corporation holding U.S. real property.

Before passage of FIRPTA in 1980, non-resident foreign investors in U.S. real estate were not subject to capital-gains taxes on real estate unless they were "engaged in trade or business in the United States" or the gains were "effectively connected" with that business. Resident aliens and those foreign investors deemed to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business paid regular U.S. taxes. The rule for resident aliens and foreigners engaged in U.S. business remains unchanged.

Foreign investors not engaged in U.S. business may elect to be taxed as though they were. To take this option, the investor must file a statement to this effect with the tax return for the first year in which the option will take effect. This can be of advantage because real estate income, such as rent, will then be taxed on a net basis. This means that the foreign investor can claim deductions for depreciation, interest payments and operating expenses and be taxed on a progressive scale. The real estate income of foreign investors not engaged in U.S. business is taxed on (Continued on Next Page)



Blessing of the hounds at Derby Meadows, Manassas, Virginia.

High Stakes in the Hunt Country

By Ann Mariano

MIDDLEBURG, Virginia — Here among the undulating green hills and pastures of northern Virginia, where even the teddy bears in a village shop wear fox-hunting garb, luxurious, fairy-tale estates are the rule and the inhabitants are the wealthy and powerful.

Standard features on the sprawling properties are stables, barns and riding rings, since fox hunting, racing and breeding horses are passions with many who live here and many who come looking for estates to buy or rent.

The Orange County Hunt, named for Orange County, New York, where it began, takes place in this area and is considered by some to be one of the world's most exclusive hunts.

In tiny Middleburg, fashionable center of the 1,100 square miles (2,840 square kilometers) in Fauquier and Loudoun counties that make up the hunt country, the rich landowners mingle, often unnoticed, with crowds of tourists.

Visitors have included Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip, who had lunch with Paul Mellon, one of the world's richest men, on his 1,000-acre (405-hectare) estate at Little Oak Springs.

American presidents since George Washington have visited or lived here for short periods. John F. Kennedy first rented a country home and later built his own, naming it Westford. Nancy and Ronald Reagan rented Westford, which the Kennedys no longer own, for two months during the 1980 presidential campaign.

Jack Kent Cooke, the owner of the Washington Redskins football team and New York's elegant old Chrysler Building, has a home here, as do retired U.S. Ambassadors W. Averell Harriman and George C. McGhee. Other Washington personalities with estates include Senator John W. Warner, Republican of Virginia, and Katharine Graham, publisher of The Washington Post.

The hunt country, a term longtime residents scornfully say was made up by a real estate agent but one that has stuck nevertheless, is an hour's drive from Washington. It is even nearer Dulles International Airport, an important consideration for jet-setters and corporate executives who travel around the world for business and pleasure.

Several elegant and historic estates are on the market now. Forrest Edward Mars Jr., a reclusive millionaire whose \$385-million fortune earned a place for him on the Forbes magazine list of America's 400 wealthiest people, wants to sell Marland, his 217-acre estate.

Long Branch, a historic mansion on property purchased by a Virginia pioneer from Lord Fairfax in 1720, is for sale. Big Spring Farm, a 483-acre estate with a mile of frontage on the Potomac River, and Newstead Farm, which has a manor house built in the 1800s, are available.

Marland, priced at \$3 million, has an 8,630-square-foot (799-square-meter) manor house built in 1933. It contains 10 rooms, plus a servant's wing, dressing rooms, an attic with a sauna and a basement with a wine cellar. The property is equipped with a swimming pool, kennels and eight tenant houses for estate employees, as well as barns and other facilities for horses.

The estate commands a "spectacular" view of Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains, said Phillip S. Thomas, a Middleburg real estate broker.

The fox-hunting country has a long history, and Long Branch, named for a spring-fed stream that runs through the estate, is one of its most famous properties. The three-story brick mansion was designed by Benjamin H. Latrobe, who also helped design the U.S. Capitol and the White House. One well-known feature of the house is a stairway that spirals from the large entrance hall to the top floor.

Like most estates in the hunt country, the 142-acre Long Branch property is equipped with barns and stables. Nearly all the land is in pasture, nurtured by the limestone that sweetens the bluegrass, making the area one of the finest in the world for breeding horses. The price is \$1.3 million, and a sales brochure notes that the annual property taxes come to \$2,414.

Big Spring Farm, priced at \$2.58 million, has horse and cattle facilities, a tennis court, swimming pool and a 3,000-square-foot, frame-and-stone house built in the 1940s.

Newstead Farm is bigger, with 514 acres, and

more expensive — \$3.5 million. Its sprawling, three-story manor house is adored by formal gardens. The estate has a swimming pool, green house and six tenant houses. Its stables and large barns, with a total of 74 stalls, and its bluegrass pastures have produced 35 winning race horses, according to Mr. Thomas. The 1984 property tax assessment was \$11,447.

In a lower price range, \$1.5 million will buy Chilton, a 67-acre estate with a 15-room fieldstone house, swimming pool and horse facilities. The house, which was built after World War I, is not old by the standards of the hunt country, where many of the old manor houses date from the 1800s, said Stuart Krower, a real estate agent.

For years, the hunt country has attracted Hollywood celebrities. Fred Astaire often visited his sister's estate and Errol Flynn went on fox hunts here. From the newer generation of stars, Robert Duvall bought Butcher's Run, a small estate, earlier this year, and Sylvester Stallone, star of the "Rambo" films, is reported to be looking for a house in the area.

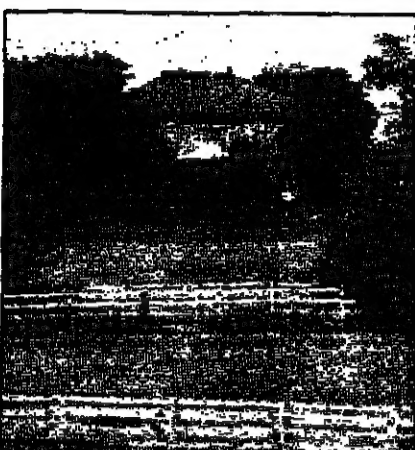
The late television personality Arthur Godfrey commuted for 30 years from his New York office and apartment to Beacon Hill, a 1,967-acre farm near the Loudoun County town of Leesburg. A Saudi Arabian prince bought the farm in 1977. His attorney said at the time that the prince would keep the farm intact.

Two months ago, a group of real estate developers and investors, including former Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr., signed a purchase contract for the property and revealed plans to build between 400 and 500 luxury homes on it, plus a health club and a private golf course.

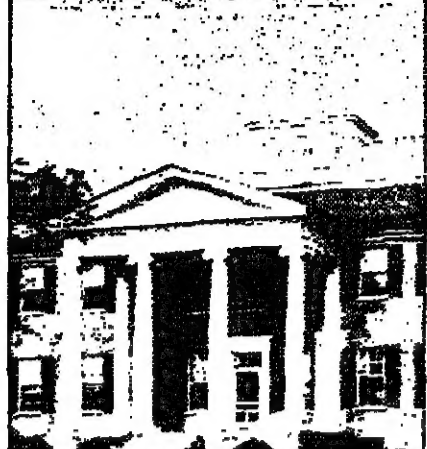
The announcement dismayed local residents, who want to keep the countryside one of farms and estates.

Some estates are available for rental, at rates ranging from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a month for the houses, Mr. Krower said. The land usually is rented for a much lower figure, typically around \$25 per acre annually.

One of the best-known landlords is the dancer Rudolf Nureyev, who owns and rents out a 415-acre estate with a brick house and other buildings. The rental fee was not revealed.



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The Marland estate, left; Long Branch, above, and the classic entry hall at Newstead Farm, below.

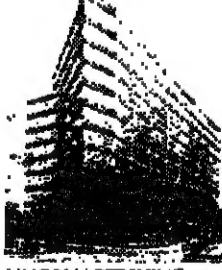


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A SPECIAL REPORT ON REAL ESTATE

European Designers: America's Latest Love Affair

By Jean Bond Rafferty

NEW YORK — New York has always been a melting pot of international lifestyles, but the recent wave of distinctly upper-crust immigrants — more Park Avenue than Ellis Island — has put a new veneer of sophistication on American interior design.

"Europeans, used to living in grand luxe in Europe, have grown up with beautiful objects and have a better understanding of them," said Wendy Moonan, the design editor of *Town and Country*.

"They lean towards French furniture, Italian gilded commodes and even Venetian painted furniture. They're not afraid of whimsy. They possess more paintings, more Chinese porcelain, Aubusson carpets, needlepoint cushions and silver epergnes. The Europeans are not afraid to show it all off. The key word is opulence," she said.

Two styles seem to be competing for supremacy in the brown-stone belt: English country house and the *Style Rothschild*. Both ascribe to the anti-minimalist, more is more fun, school.

At the same time, there is an increasing interest in contemporary European designers. Although these trends seem contradictory,

they are explained by the fact that Americans have never been afraid to be eclectic. The living room may be a paean to the 19th century, but the kitchen and bathrooms are usually firmly modern.

And in a country where virtually all decoration is done by professionals, what better demonstrates the genius of an artistic eye than the harmonious marriage of two distinct periods, the contemporary and the old.

"One of the basic differences in decorating here is that 90 percent of Americans have nothing to start with," said Vincent Fourcade, a French-born decorator. His interpretations of Napoleon III decors instigated the fashion for the florid opulence of the *Style Rothschild*.

"The reason I use so many printed fabrics on the walls is that I hate modern pictures," said Mr. Fourcade. He said that now that French furniture prices are prohibitively expensive, 19th-century Russian furniture is in, "its pale woods and slightly different shapes make it very exotic," he said.

Mario Buatta, an American decorator and a premier exponent of the English look, described it as "chintz, ruffles and bows, comfortable and cozy and very, very popu-

lar" with both Americans and foreigners.

He attributed its success to the influence of England's Colefax and Fowler and the late Laura Ashley.

"Europeans have lived in their houses for seven or eight generations and have a lot of furniture left over," Mr. Buatta said. "Americans move house seven or eight times in one lifetime and each time they start afresh. When Americans make their fortunes, they don't want to show that they were ever poor. They start contemporary, but move towards traditional when they discover that is how the establishment lives."

The decorator Anne Eisenhower, who says her style ranges from high-tech to Georgian design, has a considerable foreign clientele, including Japanese, Indians, Spaniards and South Americans.

She finds less difference in taste than in patience between her foreign and American clients. "Americans are willing to wait nine months for a carpet," she said, "but asking foreigners to wait four months for wallpaper from Italy is asking the world."

Nina Campbell, an English decorator, said that Americans really like a much grander version of the real thing. "The light and climate in

New York are very different to England," she noted. "When you're fainting with heat half the year, you won't want woolly fabrics on the sofas."

She called curtains the linchpin of the English style and said that she uses French chintz in the United States, calling it more sophisticated than an English fabric.

"I think Americans want to think they like the English look, but they can't cope with our shabbiness," she said.

Manuel Canovas, a French fabric designer, said that the influence of status decoration magazines has blurred the differences in American and European tastes. "A fabric that goes well in Paris, will do so in New York and Rome," he said. "But Americans are much more open to new designs. Some of my more unusual designs I only sell in the United States."

This American readiness to accept new ideas mixed with European ingenuity and savoir faire is contributing to a new love affair between European design and the American market.

André Putman of France, known for her designs for New York's Paladium nightclub, Morgan's Hotel and the new Barney's store for women which will be opened in January, said, "In the United States, the hands no longer know how to do these things."

She, like other designers, has everything made at home and shipped to New York.

The French interior architect Ronald Cecil Sportes, who designed the 22-floor headquarters of L'Oréal's American company Cosmar on Fifth Avenue, said, "All the office furniture sent from Europe including freight, tax, customs and installation was 30 percent cheaper than if we had bought it in the United States."

Mr. Sportes's lamps, which he designed for the living quarters of President François Mitterrand at the Elysée Palace, are selling well in the United States.

"Manhattan real estate and construction are the most expensive in the world," Mr. Sportes said. "I had to transform my European conceptions. In Europe you can construct for the year 2000. New York is in total mutation. Buildings are destroyed after 10 years. Investments have to take this progression into account."

Another major difference, he said, is what he terms the "show business" method of renting or selling deluxe market office space. "Money or function is never mentioned. They speak of the architect like a Picasso or a Monet. He is a star. The building is sold on a presentation of his work as living history, and if you want to be part of it, you'd better be there," he said.

The insistence on the personality of the designer may be startling at first to French designers, long ignored at home, but they quickly realize the benefits.

"We're welcomed like kings," said Jean-Michel Wilmette, another of the Elysée Palace designers who is designing luxury bathrooms for a U.S. manufacturer.



An English country-style bedroom by Mario Buatta.

Redoing a 'Dream House' on a California Cliff

By Ruth Ryon

LOS ANGELES — "Reflections" is the name that the international real estate firm of Sotheby Parke Bernet gave a Laguna Beach house when it was put on the market four years ago for \$11.5 million, and, taking that cue, owners Boyd and Sharon Jefferies reflected on selling the home and changed their minds.

No wonder. Although the place lacks the show-business neighborhood that people elsewhere associate with Southern California living, it is the kind of house most Californians dream about.

It is a house of surprises, from the sculptured brass, copper and stainless-steel front door to the circular bed in the master bedroom, which has control buttons to rotate the bed, open the room's skylight, turn on a wall television set and part the shades on the glass walls to reveal the ocean, which the house faces. James Bond would be happy here.

Designed by architect Fred M. Briggs of Laguna Beach, the house, completed in 1978, is a combination of concrete, teak and bronze plate glass — so much glass that the house could not be built in California today because of coastal and energy regulations enacted during the past few years. Mrs. Jefferies liked the glass, but there was something missing. The house was wonderful to look at, but to live in? It wasn't friendly.

What it needed, she decided, was a new decor. The Jefferies took the house off the market and redeco-

rated it with the help of Pasquale Vazzana of West Hollywood. "I like the whole feeling of the house now," she said. "It's so much nicer."

Mr. Vazzana used overstuffed furniture with lots of pillows, a backgammon table, a couple of marble and black granite coffee tables and a grand piano to help fill up the immense living room. Two fishtail palm trees reach from the floor to the skylights 25 feet (7.6 meters) above. A bridgeway across the living room at the second-story level connects the master bedroom to the main entrance rotunda.

The decorator covered some of the teak walls with hand-blocked wallpaper and some of the teak floors with sculptured carpet to make the house seem warmer and easier to maintain. "It seems terrible to cover teak, but keeping it up was a lot of work," Mrs. Jefferies said.

For the same reason, she changed the kitchen tile to granite, "because there is no grout, and granite doesn't show any dirt." She added air conditioning. "Salt air takes its toll on everything inside."

When she had the house redecorated, she had a second Jacuzzi installed in the master bath because the first one, which is much larger, took too long to fill with water.

Typical Southern Californians, she and her husband, who is owner of Jefferies & Co., a stock brokerage firm, are busy and, consequently, careful about budgeting their time and practical about not making unnecessary work for themselves. Mr. Jefferies commutes by

car to work, which is about an hour away. "He used to drive himself into downtown L.A., but about five years ago, for his birthday, I got him a limo for two weeks," his wife said. "At first, he said, 'Ah, go on. This is too embarrassing,' but about the third day, he said it was great. He's had a driver ever since."

The property includes a separate guest house, an eight-car garage (which houses the Jefferies' collection of red Ferraris) and a lighted tennis court. There is also a wet or dry sauna with one-way window looking into a fully equipped gymnasium; a steamroom that can be used with steam or as a regular shower; a family room with black granite and rosewood bar, pool table, and big-screen television; a wine cellar and three guest bedrooms.

"Reflections" is perched on a rocky cliff with a private beach 50 feet below. The glass-walled spiral

staircase leading from the library to the master bedroom has a thick glass base, which gives anyone climbing the stairs the feeling of standing in midair over the waves crashing against the coastline.

From any room in the 14,000-square-foot (1,300-square-meter) L-shaped home, there is a view of the ocean, but there is also a view of rolling lawns, eucalyptus and palm trees and bougainvillea. Inside views are mostly of modern works of art — sculptures, wall hangings and tridons — mainly by California artists.

The house's lighting effects, which are partly responsible for the name "Reflections," can be seen when the outdoor lights and the lights on the indoor trees come on at night.

This has special appeal to Mrs. Jefferies. "I like the house best at night," she said.

Capital Gains Guidelines

(Continued From Previous Page) a gross basis. No deductions are allowed and the tax rate is set at a flat 30 percent.

The rules for establishing whether a foreign individual, partnership or corporation has a U.S. trade or business are not precise. But generally, the more substantial the investment, the greater the involvement in business activity, or, in the case of rental property, the shorter the leases and the more numerous the tenants, the greater the likelihood that a foreign investor will be held to be engaged in business in the United States. On the other hand, personal use of property as a residence or rental of unimproved land does not usually constitute involvement in a U.S. business.

However, in 1980, Congress decided that the tax rules gave foreign speculators in U.S. real estate, especially farm land, an undue advantage over Americans. The result was FIRPTA, which levied a capital-gains tax on all foreign investors in U.S. real property.

FIRPTA did not include withholding but instead mandated a complex and controversial set of

reporting requirements, which, among other things, would have required nominees to disclose the names of their foreign principals.

Because of their complexity, imposition of these rules was continually delayed until Congress replaced them in 1984 and replaced them with a withholding tax. However, the IRS was ordered to study the workings of the amended FIRPTA and institute new reporting requirements if necessary.

An IRS spokesman, Robert Kobel, said that the revenue service was in "a wait-and-see status" and had no plans to draw up new reporting rules.

Besides the FIRPTA rules, taxes on income and capital gains from real estate may be affected by the tax treaties that the United States has with more than 30 nations. Investors claiming total or partial exemption under these or other tax laws must get approval in writing from the IRS Foreign Operations District in Washington, 1325 F Street, N.W. Inquiries should be marked attn: FIRPTA Special Group.



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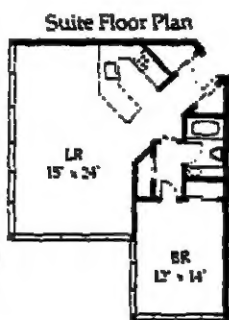
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A SPECIAL REPORT ON REAL ESTATE

Nantucket: Lessons in Keeping Up Appearances

By Edith Cohen

NANTUCKET, Massachusetts — In the antique-filled dining room of the Jared Coffin House, an 1845 mansion built by a whaling fortune and now serving as an inn, the guests' conversation turns to what President Ronald Reagan's tax proposals, limiting deductions on mortgage interest payments for second homes, could mean for owners of vacation homes.

Later that evening, at Bookworks, one of the few shops open on a street of gray clapboard cottages, a clerk chats with a customer about completing the paperwork for buying a house. And at the Brotherhood of Thieves, a sociable pub, an architect and his client review renovation plans.

It is difficult to spend much time on Nantucket, an island 30 miles (48 kilometers) off the Massachusetts coast, without falling into a conversation about the acquisition, disposition or transformation of its 50 square miles (129 square kilometers) of real estate.

The population, which swells from 6,000 year-round residents to more than 40,000 in the summer, seems to be in the grip of real estate fever.

Not long ago Nantucket was a sleepy summering spot for generations of New Englanders. Many grew up to buy vacation property that then became a full-time or retirement home.

There is a prevailing sense of a distinctive small-town community that knows its roots. A resident who cannot answer the question of an "off-islander" explains, "I've only lived here 26 years."

By the mid-1960s, however, after a 100-year economic trough, tourists discovered the island. Now more than 700,000 visitors flock to Nantucket annually. With them has come a desire to own property that has worried some islanders.

Bruce Posner, a long-time visitor, said, "People once owned homes, and now they own real estate."

The boom is raising sobering questions about how to preserve the island's natural beauty and

Preserving the Quaker style of Nantucket in the 1840s.



Walker Collection

sense of haven without squelching its economic benefits.

Along with growth have come the usual problems of traffic congestion, air pollution, crime and drugs. To confront these issues, Nantucketers increasingly are turning to a tradition of defending their uniqueness, on Yankee ingenuity in devising legal strategies and on New England grass-roots activism, which has produced the Alliance Against Drugs on Nantucket.

On the positive side, said Bill Klein, chairman of the Nantucket Planning Commission, tourism struck just late enough "to save the island from development and Victorian architecture" and keep its identity intact.

In fact, in 1955 the island had fought for and won official status as a "historic district," ensuring that any changes would be consistent with the subdued nature of its Quaker origins and the prevailing style of the 1840s.

By the early 1970s, however, construction was picking up, and legislation was proposed to ensure the preservation of the wild areas, as well as those on neighboring Martha's Vineyard and Cape Cod.

H. Flint Ranney, a Realtor with Denby Real Estate, said that while the bill did not pass, it hung in the air long enough to spur fervent subdivision and building. By 1975, the planning commission was established.

In recent years, the 2½-hour boat ride from the mainland competes with flights into the island's airport. Three cruise ships, visit during the season, which stretches, notoriously from the Daffodil Festival through the Christmas Stroll.

Corporate meetings are big in autumn. To earn some of the \$45 million the tourists pump into the economy, islanders rent out their homes in the summer and move in with relatives, paying rents themselves.

Scalloping is a \$2-million-a-year industry, while the construction business brings in \$20 million annually.

Real estate has appreciated as much as 120 percent in the past five years, Mr. Ranney estimates. And Mr. Klein said that sales in dollar terms have climbed 140 percent in four years, to about \$120 million.

Lucille A. Jordan, another of the island's 300 licensed real estate

brokers and an owner of Jordan & Jenkins, put the median house price at about \$275,000. A "dump in town" could go for \$350,000, and a nice place in town could fetch \$950,000, she said. Lots start at \$60,000. She added, "We're not being invaded by poor people."

The number of permits for new dwellings has also soared, according to Carl Borchert, the island's building inspector. In 1977, 94 were issued. A cap of 80 a year was imposed from 1980 to 1986, except for year-round residences. But because of exemptions and plans already under way, he expects to issue 300 permits for 1987.

The island, densely populated at the harbor, has tiny village-like clusters, each with its own name, scattered among farms, cranberry bogs and the wide scrubby moors that are prey to developers.

In 1963, the Nantucket Conservation Foundation, a private group, began buying up land to be kept wild and held in trust for the public. Together with the Audubon Society and other naturalist groups, it owns about 6,000 acres, or about 16 percent of the land.

Mountain Retreats: Where the 'Old West' Survives

By Lou Chapman

DENVER — Ask someone what comes to mind when you say luxurious Colorado real estate, and they are likely to say, "A ski chalet in Aspen" or "A house by Frank Lloyd Wright in the foothills."

But there is another type of real estate awaiting the sophisticated buyer whose wanderlust might turn westward, a type of home and a vision of land that people leave places like Aspen to find — the mountain ranch.

Lying in the valleys of some of Colorado's most beautiful mountain ranges, such real estate includes working cattle ranches, Arabian horse ranches and hundreds of unfarmed, ungrazed private acres of land. This land provides not only serenity and solitude for its owners but also is used for the private hunting of elk and deer and for fly-fishing for brown and rainbow trout.

Many of these ranches, although tucked away in Colorado's less-traveled and less-familiar reaches, include homes as modern and luxurious as those in New York City or Cannes.

"We still have gunfights down here occasionally," said Jack Carr, whose Arabian horse ranch sits in a secluded valley 160 miles (258 kilometers) south and slightly west of Denver. "It's just got a mystical beauty about it that's hard to describe. And it certainly is Old West."

On the other hand, the Carr house, a two-story home of 3,000 square feet, (278 square meters) was designed by the architect Elliot Noyes and features a 280-square-foot kitchen with cherry and Koana wood cabinetry handcrafted by a local woodworker, built-in refrigerator and adjacent built-in freezer, three pantries, range, oven, grill, wet bar and lots of counter space.

It is a modern home in an accessible but rugged wilderness. Mr. Carr bought his ranch in 1981. He had planned to retire then and raise his horses there, but he had to return to Connecticut to manage the Matcon Corp., a company he founded and from which he thought he had retired.

As a result, the Carr ranch is on the market for \$1.2 million, which is high by Colorado standards for a house on 479 acres (193.5 hectares) of land.

"Our view of it is that it's clean and quiet and stress-free," Mr. Carr said. "It gives the animals a sense of freedom and serenity, and

our horses seem to be extremely unusual as a result of it. They're very gentle, very social."

The Carr ranch lies between the Sangre de Cristo Mountains and the Collegiate range, 13 miles down a country road that intersects a state highway. The nearest town is Cortez, 13 miles to the south. Airfields are in Salida, 37 miles west, and in Canon City, 50 miles east, where Mr. Carr keeps his plane.

Ranching has long been the livelihood of the area. In 1879, Uncle T. Wither, a Georgian, brought 5,000 Texas Longhorn steers to the meadowland of what now is the Carr ranch. Wither, the first white person known to have lived in the area, stayed on and squatted the property.

One of the barns on the Carr ranch is a hundred-year-old landmark built of logs that has been modernized with box stalls and feed and tack rooms.

"You can find cabins in the valley that were not built all that long ago, in the 1920s and '30s, when there were 1,400 people living around there, growing lettuce and celery. Today, there are only three or four year-round families near there."

Year-round in the valley does not, however, mean blizzards and months of subzero weather during the winter. The home is at an elevation of 9,000 feet (2,740 meters), but the temperature is moderate. It is, after all, protected on three sides by mountains.

About 170 miles west of the Carr ranch is the \$1.1-million home of Bill and Stella Pence. The three-story, 12-room, Southwestern-style

home sits amid 160 acres of forest in southwestern Colorado and offers majestic views of two mountain ranges, the Cimarron Range to the east and the San Juan Mountains to the south.

The area has other attractions. A few years ago, John Wayne and Glenn Campbell filmed the movie "True Grit" in Ridgway, the town nearest the Pence home. And Ralph Lauren, the clothes designer, is a neighboring gentleman rancher.

"The locals call this the Platinum Valley," Mr. Pence said.

The property owned by the

Pences is isolated, yet only 30 miles from Montrose, which is served by several flights daily from Denver.

Mr. Pence is director of the Telluride Film Festival, an activity of the National Film Preserve, and he recently accepted the position of director of film studies at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire.

The Dartmouth appointment led to the Pences' decision to sell their home. The professional involvement in film explains why the house has a double-projector, professional-quality screening room in the basement.

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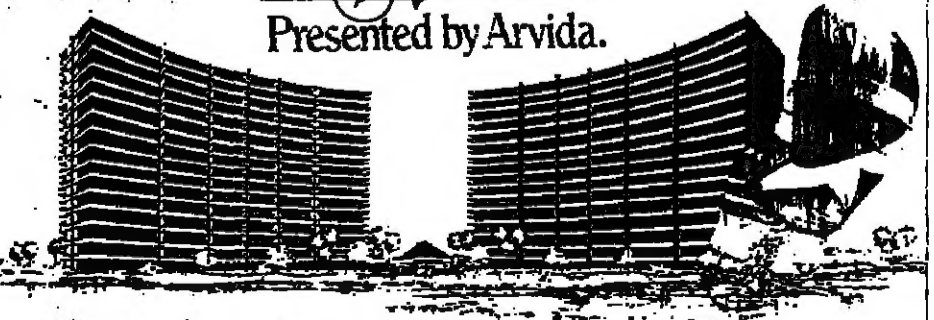
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HUBERT PETERS

A SPECIAL REPORT ON REAL ESTATE

Prices Leveling Off at Top of New York Market

By Leslie Whitaker
NEW YORK — New York City's residential real estate is among the most expensive in the United States. But recent concern about potential changes in the tax code and about the strong dollar have weakened domestic and foreign demand for luxury housing, the most rapidly expanding sector of Manhattan's market.

Consequently, brokers expect the year to end on an unusually flat note and next year's price rise to be held to less than 15 percent.

"Prices have been leveling off," said Henry Robbins, of Yale Robbins, a New York real estate consulting firm.

He said that "the market can only absorb so much," citing the 9,400 apartments that were built this year and the 13,700 units that are expected to reach the market next year.

But anticipated investment returns of about 7 percent in 1985 and double that next year are low only in comparison to the New York market's history. Condominium and cooperative owners realized appreciation rates of 18 percent or higher during seven of the last eight years, including a 66-percent price leap in 1978. Last year, the average value of condominiums and cooperatives climbed 28 percent.

This year has been an exception, experts say, because concerns about President Ronald Reagan's proposal to reverse real estate tax deductions has weakened domestic demand, and the strong dollar has put prices out of reach for many foreign investors.

In the past, individual and corporate speculators have held title to about 40 percent of New York's housing. More recently, however, the market has been driven by a new breed of buyers—renters who have become buyers because they

are no longer willing to pay their increased activity in the past several months, due to abated concern about the tax code and a positive response to international efforts to lower the dollar.

David Bates, vice president for international sales at Sotheby's, said, "People are finally biting the bullet and deciding to buy something."

But Barbara Corcoran, president of The Corcoran Group, characterized that activity as "making up for lost time."

The vast majority of New Yorkers still rent, but those who own their living space typically buy into cooperatives, buildings that are owned jointly by residents. Residency rules require approval of new buyers and often there are tight restrictions on renting the units. This makes a "co-op" a much less liquid investment and virtually inaccessible to foreign investors.

Developers, anxious to cater to speculators, have begun to shift their emphasis to condominiums.

In Manhattan, Developers Are Focusing on Upscale Condos and Co-ops

NEW YORK — First-class housing, from the northern shores of Manhattan, where Tudor-style cooperatives overlook the Hudson River, to the southern tip of the island, where new luxury apartments are being built, is the most rapidly expanding sector of the Manhattan real estate market despite a recent slackening in demand.

Many of the new condominium projects are on the East Side, long a haven for those who can afford gracious living.

The East Side is defined generally as the stretch between Fifth and York avenues that runs between 42nd and 96th streets.

However, Midtown Manhattan is still the first choice among many investors.

The Dag Hammarskjöld Tower, located near the United Nations, also has a number of vacancies due to real estate. Completed in 1983, this building has a large portion of foreign owners. Its condominiums, some of which have magnificent views of the East River, range in price from \$290,000 for a small one-bedroom to more than \$1 million for a duplex.

Third Avenue is fast becoming another fashionable address. A large portion of new luxury con-

dominiums will be located on or near this avenue. On East 67th Street, for instance, 11 five-story townhouses, the first constructed in Manhattan since the turn of the century, were recently completed.

With roof-gardens, central air conditioning and matching marble baths, they each carry a \$4-million price tag.

A rather unusual option will soon be available in the renovated Taft Hotel, which will include 450 efficiency and one-bedroom condominiums when it opens early next year. Management will lease apartments for owners while they are away. In addition, the building

will be equipped with restaurants, cleaners and maid service, amenities that have become standard in midtown Manhattan's luxury buildings.

Steady domestic demand has expanded Manhattan's desirable areas, however, as long-time residents have ventured outside central Manhattan. Strong interest has already developed in a new 92-acre (37-hectare) landfill called Battery Park City on the southern end of the island. It will eventually support 10 luxury buildings, according to William Zeckendorf, one of the area's developers.

Prices for Mr. Zeckendorf's newly completed 350 condominium units, which are within walking distance of Wall Street, will range from \$150,000 to \$1.2 million.

The Upper West Side, a trendy stretch west of Broadway running from the 70s up to 96th Street, is undergoing a more subtle renaissance. Many of the older, greasy coffee shops and discount stores that lined Broadway have given way to stylish boutiques. Apartments here generally cost about \$30,000 less than similar places on the East Side.

Foreign Investment Perks Up

By Carter B. Horsley

NEW YORK — Foreign investment interest in American real estate is reviving.

In a recent interview, John R. White, the chairman of Landauer Associates, a leading real estate consulting firm in New York, said that "after 18 months of relative dormancy," there is now "a lot of promise for the fourth quarter and thereafter" with regard to foreign investment activity in the United States.

He said he was forecasting "very significant increase for next year, especially along the Atlantic Coast, from Portland, Maine, to Miami, back to the Appalachian Mountains, with some ripple of interest out of Detroit and the near Midwest because of the recovery of the automobile industry."

Much of the United States was overbuilt during the building boom that began in the late 1970s and is only now winding down, and there are substantial vacancies as a result. But Mr. White observed that because of the cautious approach of foreign investors, their American portfolios are "for the most part, excellent."

Mr. White and other leading experts maintained that the Japanese would be far more active than they have been. Mr. Leanne Lachman, president of the Real Estate Research Corp., which is based in Chicago, said the Japanese were moving into equity investment and direct development of commercial real estate instead of concentrating on industrial facilities and rental of office space.

She noted that the Kamei Gumi company was a joint venture in the highest bid for the redevelopment of the New York Coliseum site on Central Park South.

The site is a few blocks from the Essex House, which was recently acquired from Marriott Hotels by the Nikko Group, a subsidiary of Japan Air Lines.

JAL is a co-venturer with the Oxford Development Co. in the large Quaker Riverfront Center mixed-use project in Chicago.

Miss Lachman also noted that the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States has four joint real estate ventures with the Japanese, who are beginning to invest their trade-surplus profits.

She estimated that direct Japanese investment in 1984 was about \$1.7 billion, compared with an average of less than \$500 million annually over the five previous years.

Simon Milde of the New York office of Jones Lang Wootton, a leading real estate organization, noted that the recent decline of the dollar had spurred foreign investment interest again "considerably."

Toronto Going In for Luxury Living

By John Allemang

TORONTO — Until recently, luxury was a rare commodity in Toronto. The Anglo-Saxons who settled the city on the shores of Lake Ontario brought with them a work ethic that quickly made Toronto the financial capital of Canada. But they also brought a puritanical streak that put work before pleasure and earned the city the name Toronto the Good.

Toronto is still a bustling, businesslike city that preserves many of the legacies of the 19th century, such as a low crime rate and tidy, tree-lined streets. But it has also learned that a little luxury is not such a dangerous thing.

Credit for this change is usually given to the influx of immigrants from Europe, Asia and South America over the last few decades. Toronto is now one of the most cosmopolitan cities in the world, with a huge social mix in its population of three million.

As a result, the traditions handed down from the reign of Queen Victoria are now open to question and the making of money is no longer an end in itself.

Spending money in Toronto has become much easier and much more self-centered. The clearest example of this is in the city's housing, which has gone from dull and dependable to spectacular within just a few years.

Luxury accommodation abounds. Many older properties are being gutted and renovated to bring more light into bigger rooms. Jacuzzi-equipped spas and solariums are compulsory in the new homes being built at a time in the city's outlying suburbs. Even the cheapest apartment in the latest high-rise tower finds some way to call itself luxurious.

But the most impressive luxury housing is the condominium development that has taken over and revived much of downtown Toronto. It is not the most expensive form of housing in the city—there are plenty of estates selling for millions of dollars—but it is the most secure and maintenance-free.

Because the location of these condominiums is more central than almost any other housing in the city, they are attractive to those who want to do business quickly, as well as to those who want to find high-quality shopping, dining and

entertainment within a few minutes' walk.

François d'Halluin works for a French government agency in downtown Toronto and lives with his family in a condominium project called Market Square. "When I came to Toronto," he said, "people told me to buy a house in the suburbs. But I used to live in the center of Paris and I wanted a place downtown."

He finds the standards of building much higher in Toronto than in Paris. He noted that the kitchens and bathrooms are much bigger than what he was used to, although there is a trade-off, since an apartment of equal size in Toronto has fewer bedrooms.

He added, "Market Square is very safe compared to Paris. There is a good staff here that looks after everything, and there is also a garage and a pool, two things you don't find so easily in Paris."

Toronto winters are temperate for Canada but still cold by the standards of Paris or London. According to Susan Wigderson, a marketing consultant, most buyers of luxury condominiums forsake Toronto in the winter.

Ms. Wigderson knows this from her experience at the Queen's Quay Residences. The Residences have been one of the city's most popular

properties for foreign buyers, who have accounted for 70 percent of sales in the 72-unit building.

While many of the luxury buildings in the city are aimed at local middle-aged couples who want to move out of a big house after their children have left home, the Residences seek a wider audience.

They are located on the edge of Lake Ontario and form the centerpiece of a redevelopment known as Harbourfront that is quickly transforming an industrial port into a residential district.

A 1927 warehouse forms the basis of the condominiums, which occupy four newly built floors on top of nine floors of expensive shops and offices. The building, known as Queen's Quay Terminal, was given an award of merit by the Canadian Housing Design Council in recognition of the renovation undertaken by the developers, Olympia and York Ltd., at a cost of 60 million Canadian dollars (\$44 million).

The apartments range in price from 347,800 Canadian dollars for a 1,300-square-foot (121-square-meter) one-bedroom to 693,000 Canadian dollars for a two-bedroom, with a study and swimming pool covering more than 2,000 square feet. (Taxes and maintenance fees add another 800 to 1,300 Canadian dollars a month.)

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NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AT&T	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmEx	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmGen	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmStar	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmStar	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmStar	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmStar	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmStar	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmStar	177.00	176.00	176.00	+

Dow Jones Averages

Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	1288.75	1288.75	1288.75	7.57
Transp	111.00	111.00	111.00	4.30
Unif	111.00	111.00	111.00	6.31
Comp	561.11	561.11	561.11	2.61

NYSE Index

Previous	Today	3 P.M.
111.00	111.00	111.00
111.00	111.00	111.00
111.00	111.00	111.00
111.00	111.00	111.00
111.00	111.00	111.00

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. of 3 P.M. 108,770,000
Prev. 3 P.M. vol. 104,000,000
Prev. consolidated close 142,653,878

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

The Associated Press

AMEX Diaries

Close	Prev.
206	207
207	208
208	209
209	210
210	211
211	212

NASDAQ Index

Week	Year	Age	Age
206.25	206.25	206.25	206.25
206.25	206.25	206.25	206.25
206.25	206.25	206.25	206.25
206.25	206.25	206.25	206.25
206.25	206.25	206.25	206.25

AMEX Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
AmEx	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmGen	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmStar	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmStar	177.00	176.00	176.00	+
AmStar	177.00	176.00	176.00	+

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Prev.	Today	Chg.
105.00	105.00	0.00
105.00	105.00	0.00
105.00	105.00	0.00
105.00	105.00	0.00
105.00	105.00	0.00

NYSE Diaries

Close	Prev.
206	207
207	208
208	209
209	210
210	211
211	212

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Nov 5	Nov 6	Nov 7	Nov 8
111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trading elsewhere.

The Associated Press

Standard & Poor's Index

High	Previous	Today
212.75	212.75	212.75
212.75	212.75	212.75
212.75	212.75	212.75
212.75	212.75	212.75
212.75	212.75	212.75

AMEX Sales

3 P.M. volume	Prev. 3 P.M. volume
108,770,000	104,000,000
108,770,000	104,000,000
108,770,000	104,000,000
108,770,000	104,000,000
108,770,000	104,000,000

AMEX Stock Index

High	Previous	Today
206.25	206.25	206.25
206.25	206.25	206.25
206.25	206.25	206.25
206.25	206.25	206.25
206.25	206.25	206.25

NYSE High Low Stock

High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock
177.00	176.00	IBM	177.00	176.00	IBM
177.00	176.00	AT&T	177.00	176.00	AT&T
177.00	176.00	AmEx	177.00	176.00	AmEx
177.00	176.00	AmGen	177.00	176.00	AmGen
177.00	176.00	AmStar	177.00	176.00	AmStar

NYSE Higher in Active Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were higher late Wednesday in active trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average was up 3.34 to 1,362.61 an hour before the close. Advances led declines by a 3-to-2 ratio. Volume was 107.8 million shares, down from 112.2 million in the same period Tuesday.

Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein said that the market would continue to move higher.

Although prices in tables on these pages are from the 3 P.M. close in New York, for time reasons, this article is based on the market at 3 P.M.

"If the Dow doesn't close at 1,400 Wednesday, it will be by the end of the week," Mr. Katz said.

Mr. Katz said that the investment public is just starting to get interested in buying stocks. He said leveraged buyouts and "merger mania" show that business already understands the value of corporate assets.

Mr. Katz called market leadership "broad-based" and said that momentary weakness in some sectors frequently is just the result of profit-taking in areas that have had strong upward moves.

Harry Vilas of Sutor & Co. in San Francisco said that the market still is under a spell. He said that after the Dow moves above 1,400, the market might back off a little. But he added that it would resume its upward move and hit 1,500 by the end of the year.

Mr. Katz, bullish but slightly more conservative, forecast a Dow at 1,450 by the end of the year.

Beatrice was near the top of the active list and up slightly.

Federal National Mortgage was higher, aided by a lower interest rate environment.

IBM was up slightly. IBM's president and chief executive officer, John Akers, told security analysts in Scotland that IBM is expected to show "some strong growth" in the fourth quarter of 1983.

Among other technology issues, Digital Equipment was down sharply. Market sources said that the drop was due to expectations that a new Data General super minicomputer may be announced Nov. 18.

Semiconductor stocks, including National Semiconductor, Texas Instruments, Motorola and Advanced Micro Devices, were all higher. Frederick Wolf, an analyst with Mabon Nugent, recommended purchase of several semiconductor issues.

After recent advances, pharmaceutical companies were slightly lower amid profit-taking. Bristol Myers, Squibb and Eli Lilly were moderately lower.

Among blue chips, American Express was up. General Motors was off a bit and Eastman Kodak was higher. Kodak said its third-quarter net fell to \$1.09 a share compared with \$1.37 in the year-ago quarter.

On the Amex, active issues included BAT Industries, A.M. International and Home Group.

NYSE High Low Stock

High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock
177.00	176.00	IBM	177.00	176.00	IBM
177.00	176.00	AT&T	177.00	176.00	AT&T
177.00	176.00	AmEx	177.00	176.00	AmEx
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177.00	176.00	AmStar	177.00	176.00	AmStar

NYSE High Low Stock

High	Low	Stock	High	Low	Stock
177.00	176.00	IBM	177.00	176.00	IBM
177.00	176.00	AT&T	177.00	176.00	AT&T
177.00	176.00	AmEx	177.00	176.00	AmEx
177.00	176.00	AmGen	177.00	176.00	AmGen
177.00	176.00	AmStar	177.00	176.00	AmStar

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NYSE High Low Stock

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177.00	176.00	IBM	177.00	176.00	IBM
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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

IBM Expects Strong Growth in Period

The Associated Press
GREENOCK, Scotland — International Business Machines Corp. expects to show "some strong growth" in the fourth quarter of 1985, John F. Akers, IBM's president and chief executive, said Wednesday.

Mr. Akers did not give any projections for fourth-quarter profits in his speech to financial analysts. IBM executives said earlier this year that they expected profits for all of 1985 to exceed those of 1984, and the company has not backed off from that prediction even though fourth-quarter profits

would have to jump 25 percent to achieve the goal after three quarters of declines.

"With some cooperation from the U.S. economy — particularly in the pace of capital spending — we should show some strong growth in the fourth quarter," Mr. Akers said. The weakening of the dollar should also help, he said.

IBM plans to cut temporarily the output of personal computers at its plant here, from which it supplies Europe, because of an anticipated seasonal downturn in sales in the first three months of 1986, the company confirmed Wednesday.

This week IBM cut the price of several of its PCs by 15 percent on average in Europe.

IBM, the world's largest computer maker, said it expects sales of PCs in the first quarter of 1986 to be above those of the like year-earlier period and said production for the year as a whole will not be affected much.

Although some analysts drew the conclusion that the cutback indicates that there are excessive inventories of PCs, the company said, "We are not dissatisfied with our inventory position."

JAL Expects Net To Drop Sharply Because of Crash

United Press International
TOKYO — Japan Air Lines, the nation's troubled flag carrier, reported on Wednesday a 10-percent increase in current profit for the first half of 1985 but said the crash of a jumbo jet Aug. 12 in which 521 people were killed would hurt it severely in the second half.

Although the results for the first half of the 1985 fiscal year from April 1 to Sept. 1 were encouraging, JAL acknowledged a sharp drop in domestic passenger traffic after the crash, the worst single-plane accident in aviation history, and said it had not yet accounted for its crash-related expenses, which occurred near the end of the period.

JAL said its first half current profit was \$97 million, up 10 percent from \$88 million in the first half of 1984. But it slashed its estimate of full-year profit, estimating that it would end fiscal 1985 next March with only a \$32-million profit.

"It is feared that domestic traffic will drop sharply from the first half and the international traffic growth rate is slowing down," the airline said.

Chinese Atom Plant Talks to Resume

By Dinah Lee
International Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — The stalled negotiations between China and foreign suppliers to the Daya Bay nuclear-power plant, the mainland's largest foreign joint-venture project to date, will resume early next week in Beijing, according to sources at China Light & Power Co.

China Light & Power, a Hong Kong utility, is a 25-percent partner in the Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Co., formed by the Chinese in mid-1984 to build the \$3.5-billion, 1,000-megawatt facility in southern China near the border with Hong Kong. When completed in 1991, the plant is to sell 70 percent of its output to Hong Kong.

The company long expected to supply turbine generators. General Electric Co. of Britain, withdrawn from the talks in the last week of October after discussions with Beijing officials had reached a stalemate over prices. The GEC team returned to Europe, as did the French utility, Electricite de France, leaving negotiators for the French nuclear-reactor manufacturer, Framatome, to continue alone with talks.

Framatome officials have been discussing the Daya Bay project with the Chinese for at least three years, and extended their scheduled stay in Beijing twice in efforts

to reach some kind of compromise. The sources said GEC has now agreed to send representatives back to China early next week for further talks. The sources were unable to confirm earlier reports that the Chinese were seeking cuts of up to 25 percent off quoted prices on the foreign technology.

The Daya Bay project carries important political and commercial overtones for both Britain and China at a time when mutual cooperation is crucial during the 12-year transition to 1997, when sovereignty over Hong Kong reverts to Beijing.

Sir Peter Blaker, a long-time spokesman on Hong Kong interests in the British Parliament, recently said: "This is a big project. It's important for GEC and for Britain. If GEC were to get established at Daya Bay, they might then be able to move on the contracts in other parts of the world."

China Light & Power, a long-time partner of GEC, is believed to have brought GEC and Framatome together for the project, although GEC has little experience in

building the type of generators required in Daya Bay.

Apart from seeking lower prices on equipment, the Chinese have asked for considerable concessions on financing, including loans at very low rates of interest, Hong Kong dollar financing, and reduction of the premium required by Britain's Export Credit Guarantee Department (C.B. Benjamin, British under-secretary of trade and industry, recently said that many of the Bank of China's requests were not permitted under a consensus reached by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development).

The sources at China Light & Power said that only Framatome and GEC have been seriously looked into, as suppliers for Daya Bay.

Nevertheless, last May, the deputy general manager of Guangdong Nuclear Power Joint Venture Co., Zan Yulong, warned that China could still turn to other manufacturers if it failed to obtain the prices and soft loans it seeks.

New alternatives have recently opened up for the Chinese side, should the British negotiators drop out again. Separate agreements recently reached between China and both the United States and Japan on nuclear safeguards now enable Japanese and American nuclear-supply companies to enter the competition for China's ambitious nuclear program on an official basis.

Premium Income, Claims Rise in West Germany

Reuter
COLOGNE, West Germany — Insurers expect premium income to increase 5.5 percent this year, mostly because of increases in the automobile sector, the West German insurance industry association said Wednesday.

But the group's annual report also said that claims were rising, leading to losses on insurance business for many companies that would have to be covered by investment earnings.

The group expects income to reach about 108 billion Deutsche marks (\$41.36 billion) this year. It said that higher rates and a 2.5-percent rise in the number of cars pushed car insurance premiums up 10 percent in 1985.

Accident, residential property and credit insurance sectors also are showing above-average premium growth, the association said. Income from life insurance premiums are expected to rise 4 percent to 5 percent to almost 40 billion DM.

Claim payments and provisions are likely to be greater than 100 billion DM this year, taking at least 97 percent of income.

Rockwell Reports 20% Profit Increase

The Associated Press
PITTSBURGH — Rockwell International Corp., builder of the space shuttle and the B-1B bomber, reported Wednesday a 20-percent increase in annual sales to a record \$595.3 million on sales that rose 22 percent to a record \$11.3 billion.

Earnings per share rose 23 percent in the fiscal year that ended Sept. 30 to \$4 from \$3.25 in the 1984 fiscal year, the company said. Net income in 1984 was \$496.5 million on sales of \$9.3 billion.

The company said its electronics sales and earnings increases mainly reflected improved volume and performance in the avionics and communications businesses

and the inclusion of \$1.7-billion acquisition of Allen-Bradley Co., which specialized on industrial automation markets.

Aerospace operating earnings were up 24 percent to \$493.8 million from \$397.7 million in 1984, largely because of continued growth in the B-1B bomber program, company officials said.

The fiscal year marked the 10th consecutive year of earnings increases for the Pittsburgh-based aerospace, electronics, automation and vehicle parts manufacturer.

Rockwell last week pleaded guilty to federal criminal charges that it overbilled the U.S. Air Force for spare parts for an airborne mili-

tary command center. The air force moved to bar the company from receiving future Pentagon contracts, but it was unclear how long any ban would remain in effect.

Fourth-quarter profits rose slightly to \$140 million, or 94 cents per share, compared with \$139 million, or 93 cents per share, in the previous year. Sales for the comparable periods rose 23 percent to \$3.2 billion from \$2.6 billion.

The company reported a record backlog of orders, including unfunded government orders, of \$14.6 billion as of Sept. 30, compared with \$10.2 billion a year earlier.

More Losses Forecast For U.K. Defense Firms

By Alan Elsner
Reuter
LONDON — British defense-communications manufacturers faced Wednesday the possible loss of valuable overseas sales following the U.S. Army's decision to award a multibillion-dollar contract to a French-American consortium, military analysts said.

They described Tuesday's decision by the Pentagon to buy a \$4.3-billion military-communications system from the U.S.-French team as a resounding defeat for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who personally had lobbied on behalf of the British-American team.

"The contract was awarded to Thomson-CSF, which is owned by the French government, and CITE Corp. of the United States. A \$7.4-billion proposal had been submitted by Plessey Co. of Britain and Rockwell International Corp., another U.S. concern."

"This was a big contract for Plessey," said Keith Sykes of the stockbrokers Scrimgeour-Vickers. "At least two other countries were in line for sales if Washington had taken their system."

In Brussels, NATO sources said

that Mrs. Thatcher's lobbying had embarrassed the White House and risked causing ill-feeling within the Western Alliance.

Mrs. Thatcher reportedly wrote directly to President Ronald Reagan last August, arguing that the Plessey group should be awarded the contract because Britain was a better ally to Washington than France.

Her government has supported Mr. Reagan's plans for a space-based defense system, while France has opposed it.

Last week, the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, refused to grant Britain a guaranteed \$1.5-billion stake in the Strategic Defense Initiative, the so-called "star wars" plan.

Denis Healey, foreign-affairs spokesman for the opposition Labor Party, said Wednesday that he feared Mrs. Thatcher had "returned her views on very important issues such as 'star wars' to get the communications contract."

But a Defense Ministry spokesman said that Britain's agreement in principle to join SDI research was expected to produce substantial business opportunities for British companies.

Dornier Bids for Canadian Companies

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Justus Dornier, a West German entrepreneur, said Wednesday that he and a group of Canadian investors have offered 500 million Canadian dollars (about \$365 million) to acquire control of two state-owned aircraft companies, de Havilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd. and Canadair Ltd.

The offer, made Tuesday, comprises 300 million dollars for the acquisition of both companies and 200 million dollars in new capital. Mr. Dornier did not disclose his share of the total investment.

Mr. Dornier, who seeks to obtain

a 26-percent controlling interest in a proposed holding company that would link de Havilland and Canadair operations, is competing against Boeing Co. to acquire de Havilland. Boeing, said by Canadian officials to be the favored candidate, has not disclosed the value of its offer for de Havilland.

Talks between officials of Seattle-based Boeing Co. and executives at Canada Development Investment Corp., the government holding company responsible for returning the two aircraft groups to the private sector, were well advanced before Mr. Dornier made his proposal.

COMPANY NOTES

Aero Services International Inc. has had the equivalent of 16.7 percent of its common stock acquired by an international investment group. The group said it holds 345,000 shares of Aero common stock plus warrants to purchase an additional 481,970 shares at 47 cents per share.

Bull said its three Scandinavian subsidiaries, Hoenywell Bull Norway, Sweden and Denmark, are forming a new data communications affiliate, Nordic Bull Net A/S. Its main activity will be as a consultant to users of Bull's data-networking system, Distributed Systems Architecture.

China Light & Power Co., a Hong Kong utility, said it will pay dividends of at least 56 Hong Kong cents (7.18 cents) per share after a one-for-five stock bonus in the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1986, compared with an adjusted 50 cents last year.

Fluor Corp. said it will merge certain foreign operations of its Fluor Engineers and Daniel International subsidiaries into a new company to be called Fluor-Daniel International.

Hutchinson Whampoa Ltd. said it exercised an option to buy from its chairman, Li Ka-shing, the 50-percent interest it did not previously own in a Hong Kong office building for 258 million Hong Kong

dollars (\$33.1 million) in cash and stock.

Imperial Corp. of America entered into an agreement to sell \$250 million of its residential and commercial loans to Old Stone Bank of Rhode Island. Imperial will use the proceeds from the loan sale to repay short-term wholesale funds.

Malaysian Airline System's 52.5 million shares offered to the public at 1.60 ringgit (74 cents) each were oversubscribed sixfold.

Mannesmann AG said its wholly owned subsidiary Mannesmann Kienzle GmbH has set up a separate software company, Mannesmann Kienzle Software GmbH, to strengthen its activities in the field.

Saler Development Inc. has consented to a four-month trading ban and a \$30,000 civil penalty against it imposed by the U.S. Commodity Futures Trading Commission for alleged illegal activities.

Security Pacific Corp. will boost the issued capital of its wholly owned merchant bank, Security Pacific Australia Ltd., to 50 million Australian dollars (\$33.7 million) from 26.5 million dollars.

Sperry Corp. said it has a new device called the Sperrylink that allows its computers or other compatible computers made by International Business Machines Corp. to link up with Sperry's office-information system.

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SEOUL — South Korea threatened on Wednesday to reduce grain imports from the United States because of growing U.S. protectionism.

Deputy Prime Minister Shin Byong Hyun told the parliament that the government was considering importing more agricultural products, mainly feed grains, from other countries if talks failed to bring about a reduction in U.S. curbs on South Korean exports.

Official figures show that South Korea imported \$1.25 billion worth of grain last year, about 30 percent of it from the United States.

The Associated Press

LAS VEGAS, Nevada — Dunes Hotel & Casinos Inc. faced with a growing number of financial and legal problems, filed Wednesday for protection from creditors under Chapter 11 of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

The filing placed in limbo a series of legal maneuvers under way against the troubled Las Vegas resort, which remained open for business.

Valley Bank asked a court to appoint a receiver to oversee the resort's operations. The bank sought the action after the Dunes defaulted on a \$68.6-million loan. The court action was dropped when attorneys filed the Chapter 11 proceedings.

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NEW LOWS ?

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In August 1985, Research Services Ltd. released a study of the reading habits of international financial managers in Europe.* The study showed conclusively that more read Institutional Investor than any other magazine....including:

- The Economist
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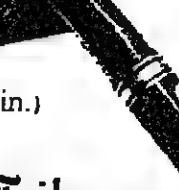
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Messieurs les actionnaires sont priés d'assister à:

L'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire

des Actionnaires qui se tiendra le 18 novembre 1985 à 11 heures, en l'hôtel de la Banque Internationale à Luxembourg, 2, boulevard Royal, avec le suivant

ORDRE DU JOUR

- Remplacer le texte de la dernière ligne du troisième paragraphe de l'article 3 des statuts par le texte suivant:
"... limitées par la loi du vingt-neuf août mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-trois relative aux organismes de placement collectif."
- Supprimer le texte "et la Société accepte de racheter ces actions ou fait racheter ces actions par la Filiale de Rachat..." dans la 1^{re} phrase du 2^e paragraphe de l'article 20 des statuts qui aura désormais la teneur suivante: "Tout actionnaire peut demander à la Société de racheter tout ou partie de ses actions, dans le cas où l'actionnaire touchera un prix qui sera au moins égal à la Valeur Nette de l'action telle qu'elle sera déterminée au prochain jour d'évaluation, conformément aux stipulations de l'article 22 ci-dessus, sous déduction d'une mise en charge des frais conformément aux dispositions du même article 22."
- Ajouter un nouveau paragraphe à la suite du paragraphe 2 de l'article 22 des statuts, de la teneur suivante:
"Pour autant que les conditions énoncées à l'article 20 ci-dessus soient remplies, le prix de rachat sera payable au plus tard 7 jours ouvrables après la date d'attribution à laquelle la valeur nette d'inventaire applicable a été déterminée."
- Substituer les lettres capitales respectivement à ceux des points 2) et 4) littéra g) de l'article 22 des statuts:
"2) l'évaluation des valeurs admissibles à une cote officielle se base sur le dernier cours de bourse connu. Si une valeur est cotée sur plusieurs bourses, le cours de la bourse où les valeurs sont le plus activement traitées est utilisé."
"4) Pour les valeurs non admises à une cote officielle ou négociées sur un marché non officiel et pour les valeurs admissibles à une telle cote ou traitées sur un tel marché, mais dont le dernier cours n'est pas représentatif, l'évaluation se base sur la valeur probable de réalisation, laquelle doit être estimée avec prudence et bonne foi par la Société."
- Ajouter, à la suite du 1^{er} paragraphe de l'article 23 des statuts, la phrase suivante:
"et sera payable au plus tard 7 jours ouvrables après la date d'évaluation à laquelle la valeur nette d'inventaire applicable a été déterminée."
- Remplacer le texte de la dernière ligne de l'article 29 des statuts par le texte suivant:
"... limitées par la loi du vingt-neuf août mil neuf cent quatre-vingt-trois relative aux organismes de placement collectif."

Tout actionnaire désirant être présent ou représenté à l'Assemblée Générale extraordinaire devra en aviser la société et déposer ses actions au moins cinq jours avant l'Assemblée aux guichets des banques suivantes:

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ARTIGLIANO,
Milano
CREDITO
VARESENO, Varese
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CAMONICA
Breno (Brescia)

Les conditions de vote seront celles définies dans les articles 67 et 71 de la loi du 24 avril 1983, modifiant la loi du 10 août 1915 relative aux sociétés commerciales.

Le Conseil d'Administration

The Arab Republic of
EGYPTMinistry of Reconstruction,
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Invites Proposals:

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IN THE COMMERCIAL ZONE AT

DAMIETTA PORT

and engage in all related business activities of
the international frozen & cold food trade

The first stage of the new port of Damietta is expected to be in operation by the end of 1985. The port is strategically located on the Mediterranean coast of Egypt between Alexandria and Port Said since it will be chiefly a transshipment center for the Mediterranean, the Red Sea and the Middle East areas with cargo traffic from 6 to 16 million tons annually by the year 2000.

In order to insure a steady supply of imported frozen and cold protein foods available to Egypt in spite of any shortages in external supply and to take advantage of favourable international market prices from time to time, the Government of Egypt desires to provide for a strategic reserve of about 50% (fifty percent) of annual Egyptian import figures and assuming a turnover of four times a year, a total storage capacity of about 50,000 tons is required.

Accordingly, the Government of Egypt proposes to enter into a concession arrangement with an internationally experienced cold food trader and developer or foreign investor to carry out studies, finance, design, build, operate the facility and engage in cold foodstuff trade based in the commercial zone of the new Port of Damietta.

The Terms of Reference (TOR) providing complete details and proposal requirements may be purchased for LE 135 or US\$ 100 from the Research & Studies Organization of the Ministry of Development, 2nd floor, 1, Ismail Abaza Street, Garden City, Cairo where proposals should be submitted.

Technical and sealed financial proposals based on the TOR only will be received until Monday 17th February 1986.

Asian
Commodities

No. 6

HONG KONG GOLD FUTURES

U.S. per ounce

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Cash Prices

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U.S. Futures

No. 6

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SPORTS

Soviet Women Gymnasts Lead Olympic-Champion Romania

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MONTREAL — The depth of the Soviet Union team allowed it to survive dismal uneven parallel bar routines by two stars and take the lead over Olympic champion Romania after Tuesday night's women's compulsory exercises at the world gymnastics championships.

A fall from the bars by defending world champion, Natalia Yurchenko and two by Elena Shushunova, her 15-year-old teammate and the reigning European champion favored to unseat her, caused an 11th-hour shift in the individual standings.

Olya Mostepanova, considered the fourth seed on the six-member Soviet team, scored a 10 with her final event, the balance beam, to move into first place in the individual standings with 39.275 of a possible 40 points.

Second, with 39.175 points, was Romania's Ecaterina Szabo, the powerful tumbler who lost the 1984 Olympic gold medal by five-hundredths of a point to American Mary Lou Retton.

Yurchenko managed to take fifth place with 39.000 points, be-

hind Soviet teammates Oksana Omelianchik (39.125) and Inna Baraksova (39.100), but Shushunova dropped into the second 10 among individual scorers.

The scoring has been taken to three decimal places for the first time in an attempt to make a perfect 10 a rarity.

The International Federation of Gymnastics had said that it is urging judges to cut down on 10s awarded in abundance at last year's Olympics.

East Germany used the strong overall performance of sixth-highest individual scorer, Kerstin Daggmar, and a 10 by Gabriele Fahnrich on the uneven bars to finish the team standings.

The Soviet Union scored 195.900 points overall, followed by Romania 193.425, East Germany 192.875, Bulgaria 191.825, Czechoslovakia 191.475, China 190.725, Japan 188.600, Canada 186.600 and Japan 186.175.

Along with the Russians, the rebuilding Olympic silver-medalist U.S. team also performed poorly

on the uneven bars — usually among its stronger routines — but rallied to finish seventh.

"We had a weak start," said Coach Don Peters, after Jennifer Sey, Marie Roeschberger and Pam Black fell off the bars. "We just had opening-kickoff jitters — but we were tough in the fourth quarter."

Black is the only competitor back from the 1984 U.S. Olympic team, and she said it wasn't decided until last weekend that she would compete here. Since that time, Black has had a stress fracture in her foot and has back, elbow and knee injuries.

American Mary Lou Retton, the Olympic all-around champion, has not competed since last March, although she says she is not retired.

Twenty-three nations participated in the women's team compulsory.

All the women will return for Thursday's optional exercises to decide the team championship. The individuals at that point will advance to the all-around finals on Saturday; the top eight in each category move to the apparatus finals on Sunday. (UPI, AP)



ABDICATION — Michael Spinks, the International Boxing Federation heavyweight champion, relinquished his IBF, World Boxing Council and World Boxing Association light heavyweight title belts on Tuesday. He plans to fight solely in the more lucrative heavyweight division.

Moroccan Gold-Medalist Remains a Symbol of Hope

By Julie Carr

AMES, Iowa — Long before she won the 400-meter hurdles in the 1984 Olympics, the first time a woman had run that event in the Games, Nawal El Moutawakel of Morocco was breaking barriers.

But that victory was her biggest. Her gold medal became a symbol of victory for African women, for Arab women, for Muslims, for the Third World.

To a watching world, El Moutawakel's tears were tears of joy and pride — and amazement, because for her to even have made it to an Olympic final was all but beyond her hopes. To have won was simply amazing.

"I used to run with my dad," El Moutawakel said, sitting behind the desk in Coach Ron Renko's track office at Iowa State University. "He used to take us to the beach and draw a line like this and say, 'When I do this, you do this.'"

"When I do this, you do this," she said, "I used to beat my cousins and my brother. It was a big deal. My dad used to give me candy for winning."

The father recognized the daughter's aptitude, but was not sure how to direct it. There was a society requiring that women's bodies be fully covered. Most Muslim fathers would have been ashamed if their daughters had competed against boys. Mohamed El Moutawakel was not most fathers.

"My dad lived with some French people and he kept some of it," El Moutawakel said. "He grew up, I would say."

"He always taught us the way these people lived and the way they taught their children. My dad was very liberal by Moroccan standards. When I traveled to Europe for track, I saw other societies and how people lived. When I came home, I would tell my father and my brothers how these people lived. We were a relaxed family, different from other Arab families."

El Moutawakel, now 23, was discovered by the Moroccan track and field federation when she was 15 and overrunning all the boys in Casablanca. She began to travel with the national team when she was 17. She was immediately successful, but she was looking to get out.

She and her father agreed that with the level of competition avail-

able to her in Africa, she wasn't progressing. The more she thought about it, the more convinced she became that she should look for a school in the United States.

At the 1983 world championships in Helsinki, she struck up a conversation with Nigerian Sunday Uti, who had a scholarship at Iowa State. Uti left with El Moutawakel's address and promised she'd hear from the women's track coach. El Moutawakel shrugged.

"One day I got a big envelope from the States," she said. "I showed my dad. He sent me forms to fill out. But we weren't really sure. I put it away. It was a big decision. Then all of a sudden one day I started to fill out the forms. I took them to my father. 'Here, I want you to sign this.'"

"He said, 'You are going for real. Now we go 100 percent.' That meant eight hours a day of English language instruction."

Her father was torn by a desire for his 20-year-old daughter to succeed and uncertainty at sending her to a foreign land and society. "He was crying when I left," she said.

"On our way to the airport, he said 'No!' and then he went back. He made the turn and he came back home. He said, 'I got to get something. There was nothing. He was still thinking he didn't want me to go.'"

El Moutawakel arrived in Des Moines on a severe January afternoon. Neither Renko nor Pat Moynihan, his assistant, was able to meet her at the airport. Instead they dispatched a member of the women's team.

"She drove me to Ames," which is about 25 miles (40.2 kilometers) north of Des Moines. El Moutawakel said. "I didn't know what was happening. I said, 'Where are we going? Why are we driving so far? Where is Iowa State University? Are you Pat? Is Pat a man or a woman?'"

Pat Moynihan was, and is a 220-pound (99.7-kilogram) former hammer thrower from Princeton who spent more than a year in Saudi Arabia getting paid a lot of money to coach distance runners. He said that his experience in a Muslim

country helped him in coaching El Moutawakel. "I knew what not to do," he said. He greeted her in Arabic, and a friendship was born.

"The first thing I noticed about her was that she was a dedicated athlete," Moynihan said. "She decided that every workout had to be done with great intensity. Fine, but there were some workouts. I didn't want that. Luckily I knew how to say, 'She's a slow down.'"

She had been away from Morocco for a month and a half when she got a call from her oldest brother. "My father had died (in a car accident) the first week I was here, eight days," El Moutawakel recalled. "They decided not to tell me. My brother called me and he said, 'I am coming.'"

"I said, 'What for?'" "He said, 'My dad wants me to come over and see how you are living. I wasn't sure what was going on.'"

Her brother arrived, and his duty was to tell El Moutawakel the details of her father's death, and to take her back to Morocco. "I was talking to my mother lat-

er, and I think one of the reasons he had the accident was because I left," she said. "He went home and locked himself in a room and he wouldn't talk to anybody. He was just thinking, 'What have I done? Did I make a mistake to send her there?' I think when he had the accident he was thinking about me. It was dark outside. His car just crashed. He died."

And here was her brother, ready to take her home. But she didn't go. "Ron and Pat came and talked to me. I understood. I said, 'My dad now is gone. He sent me over here to improve and to go to school. I end up staying here because I want to achieve his dream of what he wanted me to do.'"

After her Olympic victory, Morocco's national treasure had become a treasure as well for the entire Arab world. Suddenly, El Moutawakel was a symbol.

"I feel a big responsibility," she said. "In the Arab press, they don't come to interview me to know what are my (track) goals like the Americans and Europeans. They say, 'How do you feel now that you are a symbol? You have saved Arab women. Arab women used to be in jail. Now that you won, it's going to allow them to come out and work out and race. How do you feel?'"

"I don't know what I should say. They ask me political questions. I just don't know what to answer. I say, 'Hey, all this stuff is not for me.'"

"All I know is that the obstacles I jump, the hurdles, are true for me. I can touch them. I can jump them. I know that it is true."

"They say, 'You can't imagine what you mean to other Arab women,' but I know. I read the newspapers and magazines. I receive much mail from girls who want to be like me. I understand the feelings of these women. But I don't know how to be a symbol."

What she wants is to be the world-record holder. "In my life, I like to have a better situation," she said. "I believe you should fight so you can be better. I do what I have to do to be the best. I don't think I have reached my peak."

"My goal for 1986 is to break the world record. That has always been my aim and my dream, and the dream of my father. Now, it has come to mean much to my people."



Nawal El Moutawakel, carrying the Moroccan flag after winning the Olympic 400-meter hurdles.

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TEAM DEFENSE

Yards Rush Pass

Jets 247 822 2029

Pittsburgh 247 822 2029

Raiders 248 812 1673

New England 232 809 1444

Cleveland 232 809 1444

Denver 232 809 1444

Indianapolis 232 809 1444

Seattle 232 809 1444

Kansas City 232 809 1444

Kosmos City 232 809 1444

Buffalo 232 809 1444

Houston 232 809 1444

Cincinnati 232 809 1444

San Diego 232 809 1444

Football

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San Diego 327 845 2332

Miami 318 1770 2011

Denver 309 1710 2008

Jets 304 1442 1619

New England 294 1774 1840

Raiders 292 1807 1823

Seattle 287 181 1877

Pittsburgh 264 1168 1996

Cleveland 262 129 1349

Indianapolis 278 1282 1476

Kansas City 276 828 1978

Kosmos City 291 166 2220

Houston 251 820 1491

Buffalo 248 949 1491

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